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WEEK ENDING AUG. 26, 1960

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 26, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	66	34	0
HOUSE	280	152	5

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/25/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)	Hearings Underway		Reported 5/12/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59	Vetoed 5/13/60
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/29/60	Passed 4/8/60	PL 86-449 5/6/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (HR 11001)	Reported 6/8/60	Passed 6/29/60	Reported 5/13/60	Passed 6/29/60	PL 86-565 6/30/60
Rivers and Harbors (HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-645 7/14/60
Emergency Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Completed		
Omnibus Housing (S 3670) (HR 12603)	Reported 6/20/60		Reported 6/14/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security (HR 12580)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/23/60	Reported 8/19/60	Passed 8/23/60	Conference Report Filed
Minimum Wage (HR 12677)	Reported 6/22/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 6/27/60	Passed 8/18/60 ¹	In Conference
Common-Site Picketing (S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		Hearings Completed		
Wheat Bill (S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60	Rejected 6/23/60	Reported 5/2/60	Passed 6/9/60	
Sugar Act Extension (HR 12311)	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 7/1/60	Passed 7/3/60	PL 86-592 7/6/60
Mutual Security Program (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/22/60	Passed 5/2/60	PL 86-472 5/14/60
Mutual Security Funds (HR 12619)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/17/60	Reported 8/19/60	Passed 8/24/60	Conference Report Filed
Corporate, Excise Taxes (HR 12381)	Reported 5/31/60	Passed 6/8/60	Reported 6/16/60	Passed 6/20/60	PL 86-564 6/30/60
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Completed				
Gas Tax Increase					
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 12731)	Reported 7/1/60		Hearings Completed		
Clean Elections (S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60	
Federal Pay Raise (HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60	Passed 6/15/60	Reported 6/15/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-568 7/1/60
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	Hearings Completed		
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 1059C)	Reported 2/29/60				
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed		

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SENATE PASSES SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICAL BILL

The Senate Aug. 23, by a 91-2 roll-call vote, passed an amended omnibus Social Security bill (HR 12580) providing increased coverage under existing programs and authorizing a new program of federal grants to the states for medical care for the low-income aged. (For voting, see chart p. 1499, 1504)

Final passage came after rejection of alternative medical care plans backed by Presidential nominees Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). The Nixon-backed plan, introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and providing for benefits to be financed by federal-state matching grants in states choosing to participate, was defeated 28-67 on a party-line vote. The Kennedy-backed plan, introduced by Sen. Clinton B. Anderson (D N.M.) and providing benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax, was rejected 44-51, with Southern Democrats joining the Republicans in opposition.

The more limited medical care program, approved by the Senate Finance Committee and retained in final passage, authorized a program of federal grants covering up to 80 percent of the costs of medical programs for the needy aged in states which chose to participate. The new program would enable the states to (1) obtain more favorable federal matching for medical care under existing old-age relief programs, and (2) initiate medical care programs for the aged who were not on relief but were determined by the states to be indigent medically.

House-Senate conferees, clearing the bill Aug. 25 for final action by both houses, retained the major provisions of the Senate plan. (Final provisions will be carried next week.)

BACKGROUND -- The House June 23 passed HR 12580 with a more limited federal-state matching program for medical care than that passed by the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee reported HR 12580 Aug. 19 after voting down proposals to include in the bill the Anderson or similar Social Security health care plans and writing in its own medical aid plan. (Weekly Report p. 1457)

The Committee deleted the following provisions from HR 12580 as passed by the House: extension of Social Security coverage to physicians, parents in the employ of their child's trade or business, domestic workers in private households making \$25 (instead of \$50) from one employer during a calendar quarter, certain workers in Guam and American Samoa, U.S. citizens employed within the U.S. by international organizations, U.S. citizens employed by certain labor organizations in the Panama Canal Zone; extension of coverage under unemployment compensation; an increase in the federal unemployment tax; extension of unemployment compensation to Puerto Rico; establishment of a new administrative account in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund; reduction of from three years to one year the time needed to acquire

dependent benefits as a result of marriage; liberalization of work requirements of Social Security recipients that only one quarter of coverage would be required in every year since 1950 instead of two; extension of duties of the Advisory Council on Financing after 1963.

The Committee added provisions increasing the earnings limitation for retirees' benefits from \$1,200 to \$1,800; allowing retirement benefits for men at age 62 on a reduced basis; and increasing the earnings exemption for aid to the blind recipients to \$1,000 yearly plus one-half of earnings above \$1,000.

The Committee said its health care plan was "reasonable and workable" and carried financial incentives which "should enable every state to improve and extend medical services to aged persons". The Committee said its program would increase funds for medical services for 2.4 million persons on old-age assistance and for an estimated 10 million medically indigent, of whom an estimated 500,000 to 1 million "may become ill and require medical services that will result in payments" under the program. Estimated annual federal costs:

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>After Several Years</u>
Old-age assistance medical payments	\$140 million	\$175 million
Medically needy payments	\$ 60 million	\$165 million
TOTAL	\$200 million	\$340 million

In minority views, Democratic Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and Vance Hartke (Ind.) said the bill did not meet the need and they were "deeply perturbed and disappointed" that the Committee had "rejected the sound, dignified way of meeting the cost of medical care for the aged" through the Social Security system. The minority said that state actions in providing medical assistance under relief programs had been "grossly inadequate".

The minority said it joined the Committee in rejecting the medical care program advanced by the Eisenhower Administration, which "would place a huge additional burden on the general budgets of local, state and federal governments...without consideration of where the money will come from...." They said there was "really nothing voluntary" about the Administration plan, since "the general taxpayer is compelled to pay huge costs (except for the premium or enrollment fee paid by the beneficiary) and yet the old person will not be allowed to participate in the benefit side of the plan unless he submits to and meets an income test of \$2,500 a year."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12580 amended the Social Security Act as follows:

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Established a new program of medical assistance for the needy aged, augmenting existing federally-supported state old-age assistance programs, to be financed by federal-state matching grants. Participation would be optional for each state and the program would be effective as of Oct. 1, 1960.

Authorized annual appropriations of sufficient sums to cover the program and established the following limitations on federal participation:

- For old-age assistance recipients:

In states operating old-age assistance programs under which total federally-supported monthly payments averaged \$65 per recipient (the maximum federal-state matching program authorized under existing law), new federal grants would cover 50 to 80 percent (depending on state per capita income) of medical payments, and the maximum could be increased by \$12 (from \$65 to \$77) for purposes of medical payments (see below).

In states operating programs under which monthly payments averaged less than \$65, federal grants would cover 65 to 80 percent of medical payments.

The type and scope of medical assistance would be determined by each state, but the Federal Government would share only in new payments of up to an average of \$12 per month per old-age assistance recipient in any state (\$6 per month in Guam, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); the Government would share only in vendor payments (i.e., payments to doctors, hospitals and other providers of services), not in cash payments to individual recipients.

- For the medically needy (aged persons whose income and resources were too high to qualify them for old-age public assistance but were determined by the states to be insufficient to meet the costs of medical care):

Federal grants would cover 50 to 80 percent of medical payments.

The type and scope of the program would be determined by each state, with no limitation on total payments in which the Federal Government would share; the Government would share in vendor payments only; the state program must include noninstitutional as well as institutional care; there could be no enrollment fees; state plans must make provision for absent residents; there could be no residence requirement that would exclude a person who resided in the state; benefits must be made available to eligible persons at age 65; for purposes of recovering payments, no lien could be made on a recipient's property prior to his death, and no recovery could be made from his estate prior to his death or the death of his spouse.

Instructed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to develop guidelines for the states in operating their medical service programs.

Provided for 50-50 federal state matching to cover administrative costs of the medical programs.

O.A.S.D.I. AMENDMENTS

Liberalized the retirement test (earnings limitation) to allow retirees under 72 to earn \$1,800 per year without loss of retirement benefits (earnings limitation was \$1,200 under existing law); as under existing law, one monthly benefit check would be withheld for each \$80 in earnings above the specified figure but the check would not be

withheld for any month in which earnings were \$100 or less.

Allowed men the option of receiving retirement benefit at age 62 on an actuarially reduced basis instead of at age 65 on a full basis (same option as available to women under existing law).

Removed the requirement that permanently disabled persons must be 50 years old before they or their dependents could receive disability payments; allowed a 12-month rehabilitation period (during which payments continue) for certain rehabilitation programs under which existing law limited the trial period to three months; eliminated a six-month waiting period for disability payments in the case of recurrence of a disability.

Authorized payment of benefits to survivors of workers who died before 1940 and had at least six quarters of coverage; increased benefits for surviving children, so that each child would receive three-fourths of the amount the worker would have received had he lived, subject to existing maximum limitations on family benefits; authorized benefit payments to children living with stepfathers or supported by guardians; authorized payment of benefits on the basis of certain invalid marriages made in good faith.

Made the following eligible for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance coverage: American citizens employed in the U.S. by foreign governments (to be covered on the same basis as self-employed persons) and employees of non-profit organizations without the currently required concurrence of two-thirds of present employees. The bill also made changes in coverage provisions for state and local governments employees and extended to April 15, 1962 the period during which ministers could elect to be covered.

Changed provisions for investment of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance Trust Funds in Government securities so as to bring a somewhat higher yield to the Trust Funds.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Increased annual authorizations for the following programs: Maternal and Child Health Services, from \$21.5 million to \$25 million; Services for Crippled Children, from \$20 million to \$25 million; Child Welfare, from \$17 million to \$25 million.

AID TO THE BLIND PROGRAM

Liberalized earned income allowance for persons receiving aid to the blind under state programs, so that the first \$1,000 of annual income plus one-half of income in excess of \$1,000, must be disregarded in determining need (under existing law the first \$50 of earned income per month had to be disregarded).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Authorized an increase from \$200 million to \$500 million in the loan fund used to make advances to states from federal unemployment tax revenues (the fund was currently depleted); tightened requirements under which states could obtain loans from the fund; provided, for purposes of recovering loaned money from the states, a progressive reduction in credits allowed employers in paying their gross federal unemployment compensation

tax; extended the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 23 -- Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Include Texas among the states permitted to divide their retirement systems for state and local employees into two parts for purposes of obtaining Social Security coverage for employees who wish it. Voice vote.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Extend Social Security coverage to certain hospital employees in California. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Allow coverage of mental and tuberculosis patients in state programs for the medically needy. Roll call, 51-38.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Technical amendment relating to the placing of unemployment tax revenues in the Federal Unemployment Account. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Allow a child to receive survivor's benefits on the record of a worker who stood in place of the parent for the five years preceding the worker's death, provided that the child was living with the worker at the time of death and was receiving three-fourths of his support from him. Voice.

Javits -- Extend the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. Voice.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Make special retirement provisions for teachers and public employees in New Jersey. Voice.

Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) -- Prevent a husband's election of benefits below age 65 from causing a double reduction in his wife's benefits if she is below 65. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Javits -- Substitute for the pending Anderson (D N.M.) amendment (see below) an amendment authorizing federal matching grants (covering one-third to two-thirds of program, depending on state per capita income) for a program of medical benefits for persons over 65 earning \$3,000 or less annually (\$4,500 per couple). Each state wishing to participate would be required to offer recipients a choice between (1) certain specified minimum preventive, diagnostic and short-term illness benefits, (2) 80 percent of certain specified minimum long-term illness benefits, with \$250 deductible, and (3) receiving a subsidy to help pay the premium of a private health insurance policy (with payment limited to one-half the premium and not to exceed \$60 annually). States could increase benefits under alternatives (1) and (2) beyond specified minimums with the federal government sharing in all costs which did not exceed an average of \$128 per person enrolled in the program; states would be required to charge annual enrollment fees of at least 10 percent of the total average cost for persons choosing alternatives (1) or (2), no enrollment fees for alternative (3). Roll call, 28-67.

Clinton B. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Provide vendor payments to cover 120 days of inpatient hospital services (\$75 deductible), or 240 days of skilled nursing home service following transfer from a hospital, or 365 days of home health services, or combinations thereof, plus hospital diagnostic outpatient services, for all persons 68 and over eligible to receive Social Security benefits and referred by a doctor; raise the Social Security payroll tax one-fourth of one percent for employees and employers and three-eighths of one percent for the self-employed to finance the program. Roll call, 44-51.

MUTUAL SECURITY

The Senate Aug. 24, by a 67-26 roll-call vote, passed an amended bill (HR 12619) appropriating \$3,981,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program during fiscal 1961. (For voting, see chart p. 1504)

The bill also appropriated \$7,704,000 to the Army for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands and limited the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington during fiscal 1961 to \$2,675,000.

The total amount provided by the Senate -- \$3,989,054,000 -- conformed exactly to the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Administration had asked for \$4,281,704,000, and the bill as passed by the House June 17 called for appropriations of \$3,598,750,000. (Weekly Report p. 1080)

The House Aug. 26 was scheduled to act on the Senate-House Conference report (H Rept 2164) filed Aug. 25. (Final details will appear in the Sept. 2 Weekly Report.)

The brief debate preceding Senate passage of HR 12619 was dominated by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) who spoke against many of the provisions of the Mutual Security Program. Ellender, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said he had planned to offer amendments to cut foreign aid spending but had relented when "it became apparent that the sentiment of a majority of the Committee was opposed to any large-scale reduction." Ellender sharply criticized the Military Assistance Program (MAP), under which the U.S. in fiscal 1961 was slated to deliver \$1.8 billion worth of arms and equipment to 39 different nations. Many of the recipient countries, he said, had advanced to the point where they could finance adequate defense programs of their own.

Among the amendments added to the bill during Senate debate were two that reflected growing concern over conditions in Latin America. By voice votes, the Senate agreed to (1) an amendment by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) authorizing the President to discontinue aid to any country furnishing military or economic assistance to the Castro government in Cuba and (2) an amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) authorizing the President to bar funds to any country directly or indirectly selling arms to Latin American countries that were subject to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States. The OAS Aug. 20 had voted to impose such sanctions against the Dominican Republic for "acts of aggression and intervention" against Venezuela.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 19 approved and reported the bill (S Rept 1849). It restored every major cut made by the House in the President's fiscal 1961 foreign aid budget except \$200 million in military assistance funds. The total amount recommended by the Senate Committee was \$292,650,000 under budget requests and \$399,305,000 over the amount voted by the House June 17.

Included in the Committee's recommendations was an increase of \$100 million in the President's Mutual Security contingency fund. The President asked for the extra money in his Aug. 8 message to Congress to meet unforeseeable crises, such as that which required UN action in the Congo. The Senate Aug. 19 passed a bill (S 3855) authorizing the \$100-million increase. (See p. 1483)

The following were the principal items in the Committee bill, the corresponding amounts voted by the House and the original sums requested by the Administration:

Military assistance: \$1.8 billion, unchanged from the House-passed bill but \$200 million less than budget estimates.

Defense support: \$675 million, the full amount asked for by the Administration and \$75 million more than the House appropriation.

Development Loan Fund: \$700 million, the full amount requested by the Administration and \$150 million over the House bill.

Technical cooperation program (Point IV): \$172 million, the full amount in the budget estimates and an increase of \$22 million over the House bill.

Special assistance to nations not receiving military aid: \$256 million, a cut in the budget estimates of \$12.5 million and an increase of \$50 million over the amount appropriated by the House.

Contingency fund: \$250 million, \$25 million less than budget estimates and \$100 million more than the House figure.

Other programs and miscellaneous: \$94,050,000, a cut of \$6,950,000 from Administration requests and an increase of \$50,000 over the House bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12619 provided the following funds for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961:

Military assistance	\$1,800,000,000
Defense support	675,000,000
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	172,000,000
United Nations	33,000,000
Organization of American States	1,300,000
President's contingency fund	250,000,000
Special assistance	
General authorization	256,000,000
Special authorization	1,500,000
General administrative expenses	40,000,000
United Nations	
Refugee program	1,300,000
Children's Fund	12,000,000
Relief and Works Agency	16,500,000
Other programs	
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	6,700,000
Escapee program	3,350,000
Ocean freight charges	2,000,000
NATO Science Program	1,200,000
State Department administrative expenses	8,000,000
Atoms for peace	1,500,000
Subtotal	\$3,981,350,000

OTHER FUNDS

Ryukyu Islands administration (Army)	7,704,000
TOTAL	\$3,989,054,000

The bill also:

Reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, but, in the event China were accepted, directed the President to inform Congress of foreign policy implications arising from such action.

Declared it the sense of Congress that any attempt by foreign nations to practice racial or religious discrimination in granting commercial access or other rights to American citizens was "repugnant to our principles."

Authorized use of \$1.5 million in foreign currencies for hospital construction.

Required the President, within 60 days, to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a full report on the allotment of funds provided in the bill; directed that, within 30 days after the approval of any further change in the program which amounted to more than \$1 million or 5 percent of the amount appropriated for any part of the program, whichever was less, the President must submit to the Committees a full report on the change and the reasons for it.

Prohibited the spending of any Mutual Security funds, except those for military assistance, if the International Cooperation Administration failed, within 35 days, to furnish documents requested by Congressional committees or the General Accounting Office unless the President forbade their disclosure.

Also prohibited the use of fiscal 1961 funds for the following:

Contributions to the U.N. for a program in any country in Africa in excess of 40 percent of the total contributions to the U.N. for such program.

Direct assistance in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of persons who did not have security clearances based on standards insuring against Communist infiltration.

Transportation costs for doctors, immigrant inspectors, or space not required to be allotted by U.S. maritime laws and regulations.

Payment of pensions, annuities, retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for persons serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 24 -- Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Authorize the President to bar foreign aid to any country directly or indirectly furnishing munitions or lending military or economic aid to the Castro regime in Cuba. Voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Limit to 90 percent of the cost of any program in any foreign country financed from Mutual Security appropriations. Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should take the necessary action to prevent importation or reimportation of firearms manufactured for the armed forces of foreign countries. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Authorize the President to bar funds to any country directly or indirectly selling arms to any Latin American country against which economic or diplomatic sanctions were imposed by the Organization of American States. Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Criticized the "double standard" of the Eisenhower Administration under which "needed programs are cut back, starved or 'phased-out' while similar projects abroad are dealt with with a lavish hand."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- The Mutual Security program "is bipartisan because it has been continued for many years only because the Executive Branch and an overwhelming majority of the Members of Congress have been in accord on the basic principles" of foreign aid.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I suggest we stop talking about foreign aid and start talking about Mutual Security, for that is just what this program is. We are concerned here with matters relating to our own best interest; and we are not talking primarily about aid to foreigners."

NATO CITIZENS COMMISSION

The House Aug. 23, by a 288-103 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the White House a joint resolution (S J Res 170) to provide for the appointment of a U.S. Citizens Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Commission, with similar groups from the other NATO nations, would examine ways of promoting greater political and economic cooperation among NATO countries. Earlier, the House, by a 349-39 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 587) granting an open rule with one hour of debate on the measure. (For voting, see chart p. 1502)

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.), floor manager of S J Res 170, said it was supported by the Administration, Presidential nominees Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and both 1960 party platforms.

The House rejected by standing vote an amendment by Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to prohibit the use of funds authorized by S J Res 170 to influence legislation in Congress. Later, Gross moved to recommit the resolution to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to add his amendment. The House rejected the recommittal motion by a voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee June 23 reported S J Res 170 (H Rept 1957). The Committee Report said the Commission was needed to seek ways to meet the Soviet Union's economic offensive and to strengthen NATO's military efforts.

The Senate June 15 passed the joint resolution by a 51-44 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 1039)

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 1039.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 23 -- John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- Include five Senators and five Representatives in the Commission's membership. Standing vote, 33-59.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Provide that compensation to employees of the Commission not exceed a total of \$50,000. Standing, 38-55.

Bow -- Provide that the United States pay no more than 20 percent of the total cost of the NATO Commission convention. Teller, 45-76.

Bow -- Require Commission members to make the same report on travel and expenses as required of Members of Congress. Voice.

Gross -- Prohibit authorized Commission funds from being used "for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation" in Congress. Standing, 43-65; Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- Gross -- The Commission is "a junketing organization".

Zablocki -- The NATO countries have waited too long to devise a strategy in times of peace against the Soviet economic offensive.

MINIMUM WAGE

The House Rules Committee Aug. 25 voted 8-3 to send the differing versions of the House- and Senate-passed minimum wage bill (HR 12677) to conference. The Senate passed the bill Aug. 18. (Weekly Report p. 1455)

House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) Aug. 23 asked the House for its unanimous consent for a conference, but Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) objected and the bill automatically was sent to the Rules Committee for clearance.

The Committee Aug. 24 was assured by Barden, manager of the House conferees, that in conference he would insist upon the \$1.15 an hour minimum established by the House bill over the \$1.25 minimum of the Senate bill, but in the executive session which followed a vote was postponed until the next day.

Voting against clearance of the bill were Republican Reps. Allen (Ill.), Budge (Idaho) and Reece (Tenn.). Voting for were Democratic Reps. Smith (Va.), Colmer (Miss.), Madden (Ind.), Delaney (N.Y.), Trimble (Ark.), Thornberry (Texas), O'Neill (Mass.) and one Republican, Brown (Ohio). Rep. Bolling (D Mo.), was absent.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 12117)	1084	\$ 4,135,263,190	\$ 3,964,781,500	\$ 3,937,943,500	\$ 4,000,222,683	\$ 4,005,222,683	\$ 3,994,097,600
Commerce (HR 10234)	833	799,615,000	760,522,235	760,522,235	738,388,300	738,388,300	729,624,375
Defense (HR 11998)	1183	39,335,000,000	39,337,867,000	39,337,867,000	40,384,897,000	40,514,997,000	39,996,608,000
District of Columbia (HR 10233)	559						
Federal payment		34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	27,533,000
District payment		(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)
Executive Offices (HR 11389)	1191	14,627,500	13,787,500	13,787,500	14,397,500	14,572,500	14,207,500
Independent Offices (HR 11776)	1189	8,417,397,000	8,146,167,400	8,182,067,400	8,414,412,900	8,459,412,900	8,311,893,400
Interior (HR 10401)	832	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	586,259,500	589,212,625	557,667,600
Labor-HEW (HR 11390)	1079	4,020,221,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731	4,484,088,931	4,485,788,931	
Legislative (HR 12232)	1189	133,413,485	100,317,660	100,317,660	129,719,510	129,870,410	129,470,410
Public Works (HR 12326)	1435	4,004,141,180	3,914,798,985	3,914,798,985	4,030,010,605	4,030,010,605	
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 11666)	1485	733,030,395	676,579,807	676,564,807	718,010,147	712,719,147	705,032,567
Treasury-Post Office (HR 10569)	1132	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000	4,877,014,000	4,877,014,000	4,841,914,000
Mutual Security (HR 12619)	1479	4,181,704,000	3,389,750,000	3,589,750,000	3,989,054,000	3,989,054,000	
Military Construction (HR 12231)	1190	1,188,000,000	885,168,000	876,145,000	1,067,227,000	1,067,227,000	994,855,000
Supplementals 1960	628, 1076	1,049,583,888	258,175,864	266,505,864	1,008,987,103	1,024,570,103	984,449,003
Supplemental 1961	1194	169,327,840	49,215,700	49,738,200	161,068,740	166,324,740	138,293,740

PROPAGANDA LABELLING

The House Aug. 22, by a 395-3 roll-call vote, passed with amendments under suspension of the rules (two-thirds vote required) a bill (HR 12753) to strengthen the requirements for the labelling of propaganda from foreign principals disseminated in the United States. (For voting, see chart p. 1500)

The bill broadened the definition of a "foreign principal" to include organizations "supervised, directed, controlled or financed in whole or in part" by any foreign political party or government, and provided that every agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act who imported or transmitted propaganda to report this to the Attorney General and file copies with the Justice Department and Library of Congress. The bill also broadened the definition of political propaganda and established within the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department an office responsible for over-seeing the import control of foreign propaganda material. The bill amended both the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee which reported the bill June 28 (H Rept 2025), said the measure was designed to plug loopholes in existing legislation which made it necessary to show the propaganda came from a foreign government or political party in order to compel registration.

The three voting against the proposal were Reps. William H. Meyer (D Vt.), Byron L. Johnson (D Colo.) and Frank Kowalski (D Conn.). Meyer said the bill would restrict the flow of valuable information into this country and Johnson said it would contravene the Constitutional ban against interference of freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

PORT AUTHORITY CITATIONS

The House Aug. 23 adopted resolutions (H Res 606-608) citing three officials of the Port of New York Authority for contempt of Congress. The officials named were S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the Authority, Austin J. Tobin, its executive director, and Joseph G. Carty, secretary. The resolution citing Colt (H Res 607) was adopted by a 270-124 roll-call vote. Tobin's citation (H Res 606) was adopted by a 190-60 standing vote and Carty's (H Res 608) by a voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1500)

The three were accused of "contumacious conduct" for refusing to furnish subpoenaed records of the Authority in an investigation by the Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee in June. The citations were sent to the Justice Department with the recommendation that they be handled "in the manner and form provided by law." Convictions in a federal court could result in fines of \$1,000 and prison terms of one year.

BACKGROUND -- The House action against Colt, Tobin and Carty was the latest development in a dispute that began June 15 when the Antitrust Subcommittee issued subpoenas to the three officials for all of the Authority's records and files. Celler, chairman of the Subcommittee and the full Judiciary Committee, earlier had said an investigation of the Authority was necessary "to ascertain whether or not (the Authority) has exceeded the scope of its activities, as contemplated by the interstate compacts of 1921 and 1922, and the extent to which the Authority is carrying out its duties under these interstate compacts."

Colt, Tobin and Carty appeared before the Subcommittee June 29 but refused to produce certain records. They were acting, they said, under instructions from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D). The Subcommittee and the full Committee promptly reported the contempt resolutions to the House (H Rept 2120-2122) and recommended that the three officials be held in contempt of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1169)

Only two Judiciary Committee members dissented from the recommendation. Reps. John V. Lindsay (R) and John H. Ray (R), both from New York City districts, in minority reports said that Congress had no constitutional right to intervene in the internal affairs of the bi-state agency. Both said that Congress did not create the Authority but had merely consented to the compact between the two states. The powers exercised by the Authority, they said, were delegated to it by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey.

In an effort to settle the dispute, Celler proposed to meet with Rockefeller and Meyner before the three contempt resolutions were taken up by the House. He invited the two Governors to meet with him Aug. 8. Rockefeller July 18 replied that he could not attend such a meeting until after Aug. 29. Meyner Aug. 2 declined the invitation, saying that he and Rockefeller should appear together before the full Judiciary Committee, rather than confer only with Celler. Celler said a meeting after Aug. 29 would be too late for the Committee to reconsider its recommendation.

Meyner Aug. 2 sent letters to the 49 other Governors and to all Members of the House, stating that the investigation by the Judiciary Committee constituted an "intrusion of federal authority into the internal affairs of our states." Celler countered Aug. 6 by sending messages to each of the 49 Governors contacted by Meyner. The states' rights issue that had been raised by Meyner in the Port Authority case, Celler said, was "a shibboleth raised by anyone who has a weak argument." He said that when Congress approved the bi-state compact in 1921, it had reserved to itself the right "to alter, amend or repeal" it.

Rockefeller and his three immediate predecessors as Governor of New York Aug. 22 sent identical telegrams to all House Members protesting the contempt proceedings. The message, which was signed by Rockefeller and former Govs. W. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59), Thomas E. Dewey (R 1943-47) and Herbert H. Lehman (D 1939-42), reiterated the states' rights theme and said "such precipitate and unhappy action would mark the first time in history that the Congress ever voted to instigate criminal prosecution for contempt against state officers serving a state agency in a matter that concerns the proper exercise of their official state duties."

The message also said Rockefeller and Meyner -- "as well as many former Governors" -- had been refused the opportunity to appear before the Judiciary Committee before the contempt citations were reported.

Celler issued a reply the same day saying the two Governors were given "multiple opportunities" to appear before the Committee and accusing them of "playing fast and loose with the Congress."

At a news conference Aug. 23 following the House approval of the contempt citations, Meyner said the Attorney General of New Jersey would defend Colt, Tobin and Carty in federal court proceedings. He said he doubted that the courts would uphold the citations.

EQUAL TIME SUSPENSION

The House Aug. 22 passed by voice vote under suspension of the rules (two-thirds vote required) and the President Aug. 24 signed a bill (S J Res 207 -- PL 86-677) suspending during the 1960 Presidential campaign the requirement that broadcasting stations, under section 315 of the Federal Communications Act of 1934, give equal time to all Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. The resolution also required the Federal Communications Commission to file a report with Congress by March 1, 1961 on the effects of the suspension and to make recommendations on possible further legislation.

The House action allowed major broadcasting and television companies to give free time to the Democratic and Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates during the campaign without being compelled to also give free time to candidates of all minor or splinter parties and made possible the proposed debates between Sen. John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. (Weekly Report p. 1341)

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said the suspension was an experiment, inspired by the belief that more information about the Presidential candidates should be available to the voting public and that section 315 had restricted campaign coverage. He said Congress was not giving the broadcasting industry a "carte blanche" -- that it was still under statutory authority to serve the public interest and would be required to provide time "on a fair and equitable basis to all substantially newsworthy candidates for President and Vice President."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 27 passed S J Res 207 and the House took up the proposal directly from the Speaker's table without referring the bill to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, a procedure permitted under suspension of the rules. (Weekly Report p. 1128)

LEAD-ZINC SUBSIDIES

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 59-28 roll-call vote, passed without amendment and sent to the President a bill (HR 8860) to stabilize the market for small lead and zinc producers by authorizing federal subsidies. (For voting, see chart p. 1499)

Opponents argued that by authorizing lead and zinc subsidy payments, Congress would set a precedent and in the future would be "harassed" by request for subsidy programs for other failing industries. They also said it was not the role of the Government to subsidize failing marginal industries.

In defense of the bill, Senators from the Southwest said other forms of relief -- a higher quota system or a tariff program -- would be opposed by the State Department because of the effects they would have on U.S. relations with other lead-zinc producing countries. They also argued that failures in the lead and zinc industries would impair national defense.

A lead-zinc quota system currently in force limits annual lead and zinc imports to 80 percent of the yearly average between 1953 and 1957. Mexico, Canada and many Latin American countries export lead and zinc to the United States.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 30 reported HR 8860 (S Rept 1813) without amendment. The bill was passed by the House June 27. (Weekly Report p. 1212; 1127)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 8860: Set stabilization prices for lead at 17 cents per pound and for zinc at 14½ cents per pound.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to pay small lead and zinc producers the difference between the market price and the stabilization price. A small producer was defined as one who did not produce more than 2,000 tons of lead or 2,000 tons of zinc a year and who had been in production during the preceding seven years.

Authorized payments of up to \$4,840,000 annually. Terminated the program June 30, 1965.

DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Gordon R. Allott (R Colo.) -- Passage of the bill would be the first step in establishing a national mineral policy, which was needed because currently no one knew what the country's policy was with respect to mining.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- If maximum payments were made under the program, a mine operator could be paid \$5,000 per person employed to keep the mine open one year.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Lead-zinc producers have been "driven to the wall not by acts of their own," but by the Reciprocal Trade Act which lowered import duties and permitted the entry of ores to the detriment of American workers.

CONTINGENCY FUND

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 59-14 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 3855) to increase by \$100 million the authorization for the President's Mutual Security contingency fund for fiscal 1961. (For voting, see chart p. 1499)

The bill, which amended the Mutual Security Act, increased the contingency fund authorization from \$150 million to \$250 million for fiscal 1961 and authorized a one-year waiver of a provision of the Act limiting the use of certain Mutual Security program funds for administrative expenses.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), presenting the Administration's request for the increase, said heightened world tensions in recent months necessitated an increase in the fund, some of which would be useful in the Congo. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) said because of a changing world situation Congress should permit the Government some leeway in determining when projects, not specifically budgeted, should be undertaken. He said such flexibility would save the Nation money and contribute to the success of its policies.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 16 reported S 3855 (S Rept 1836). (Weekly Report p. 1457)

DAIRY SUPPORTS

The Senate Aug. 19, by voice vote, passed and sent to the House a bill (S 2917) to raise Government price supports on milk used for manufacturing and on butterfat. The measure, opposed by the Administration, would raise minimum support prices from 77 percent to about 80 percent of parity, or from \$3.06 to \$3.22 per hundred-weight for manufacturing milk and from 56.6 cents to 59.6 cents per pound for butterfat.

The bill fixed Government price supports for the balance of the current marketing year, or until March

31, 1961, at the level of the prices that were received by farmers during the marketing year which ended March 31, 1960. Proponents of the bill, led by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), said the cost to the Government of raising the price support floor to \$3.22 would be negligible since the actual prices received by dairy farmers were the same as, or exceeded, the minimum price support level. They also pointed out that the inventory of milk products held by the Commodity Credit Corp. was low. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Government-held milk supplies were "below what is a safe reserve for this country's present needs, for its future needs, or for its overseas operations."

Speaking in opposition to S 2917, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said it was an election-year measure designed "to buy votes out of the Federal Treasury." Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) called the bill "completely unrealistic" because it "set a specific minimum support in dollars and cents for an agricultural commodity without taking into account either consumption or demand, as is accomplished through the concept of parity."

Passage of the bill was recommended by the National Milk Producers Federation and the National Farmers Union. It was opposed by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Department of Agriculture.

BACKGROUND -- When introduced by Proxmire Jan. 27, 1960, S 2917 called for raising price supports for the 12-month period beginning April 1. As reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee June 15 (S Rept 1592), it was restricted to the period from enactment until the end of the marketing year. The Committee report specified that the higher price supports would not be retroactive. (Weekly Report p. 1104)

LATIN AMERICAN AID

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 54-19 roll-call vote, passed a bill (S 3861) authorizing \$500 million to aid the social development and economic growth of Latin America and \$100 million to aid Chilean recovery from recent earthquakes. (For voting, see chart p. 1499)

The bill also provided that Congress could enact legislation controlling the actual use of funds and instructed the Secretary of State to keep the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees informed of his plans for the use of the funds. The bill made a broad policy statement expressing the sense of Congress that inter-American cooperation was necessary for the economic and social progress essential to all the American Republics.

President Eisenhower Aug. 8 asked for the authorization and requested that Congress complete action on it before the Economic Conference of the American Republics convened Sept. 5 in Bogota, Colombia. (Weekly Report p. 1446)

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said the Administration planned to use the Inter-American Bank and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to administer the program, but that "there may be a need for new institutions" as the program continued. He said the Administration estimated that 85 percent or 90 percent of the funds would be used as loans and the remainder as grants.

Fulbright said that though he supported the bill, he was "unenthusiastic" because the aid program had been presented by the Administration "at the 11th hour" after eight years of ignoring any "really adequate, long-term

program of assistance of economic development in Latin America". He also objected to its being a "stop gap measure", under which the Administration asked Congress for a "blank check", since "no program" had been presented by the Administration to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Other Senators voiced reservations about the lack of Administration planning on the measure and said this might allow misuse of aid program funds.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) opposed S 3861 because he said the Administration had not given assurances that program funds would go to the Latin American "masses", instead of "politicians and wealthy families." Long said he feared land reform and other Latin American aid would cost \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion in 1961, if the bill were passed.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 16 reported S 3861 (S Rept 1838). (Weekly Report p. 1457)

DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Fulbright -- The bill was necessary "in order to convince the Latin American countries that we are really serious".... The need for the aid program was evident from Latin American "danger signals": the "falling off of U.S. exports to Latin America ...the insults which were hurled at Vice President Nixon as he traveled in South America", and the number of recent Latin American revolutions.

Long -- "Although personally I should like to see a soundly developed program" for Latin American economic development, "in this instance we have no assurance at all about what the program would be, and we have no way at all to estimate either the cost of the program or its potential effectiveness."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- The general language of the bill would enable the State Department to be more "resourceful" and "flexible" in dealing with Latin American problems.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The House Aug. 22 passed by voice vote and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 2633) to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 by raising the standards for Foreign Service personnel and revising and expanding the Service's retirement and disability program. The Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1960 also tightened language requirements for Foreign Service officers and authorized salary increases, under certain circumstances, where the officer had become proficient in a difficult language.

The bill incorporated into the original Act improvements in the operation of the Foreign Service developed during the past 14 years. It aimed particularly at making the Service more attractive to qualified personnel and ensuring that personnel assigned to overseas posts were proficient in the language of the country to which they were sent and familiar with its history, customs and institutions.

The measure, which was supported by the Administration, met virtually no opposition on the floor. It contained two items requiring cost allocations -- a language training program and limited salary increases for certain language specialists -- estimated at \$271,831 annually.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Sept. 9, 1959 passed S 2633 tightening foreign language requirements for Foreign Service officers, revising the administration of the Service and authorizing a \$100 million increase in funds for buildings. (1959 Almanac p. 218)

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 17 reported the amended version of the bill (H Rept 2104). The Committee June 16 had reported another bill (HR 12547) containing the Committee amendments and certain provisions of the Senate version of S 2633, but the Rules Committee June 29 refused to grant the bill a rule. Before reporting S 2633, the Committee deleted several provisions to which the Rules Committee had objected, including the \$100 million increase in funds for buildings, and substituted the language of HR 12547.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, major provisions of S 2633:

Provided that chiefs of mission and Foreign Service officers, to the maximum extent practicable, should have a thorough knowledge of the language, culture, history and institutions of the country in which they serve.

Required the Secretary of State to determine annually the number of Foreign Service officer positions in each country that should be occupied only by an officer proficient in the appropriate language or dialect and required that after Dec. 31, 1963 the Secretary maintain in each country a prescribed quota of personnel proficient in its language.

Provided that the Secretary establish foreign language standards for overseas assignments and arrange appropriate training to meet the standards.

Authorized salary increases within officer classes where the officer has become proficient in a difficult foreign language and where he was ineligible for promotion out of the class.

Stated that specialization in a geographic area would not prejudice promotions of Foreign Service officers.

Authorized the Secretary to take into account the needs of the Service and non-Governmental experience when assigning salary classifications to newly recruited Foreign Service personnel.

Clarified existing provisions governing the termination of the service of chiefs of mission by stating that such service shall terminate the date the officer returned to his place of residence or within 50 days after he relinquished his duties, whichever was sooner.

Established a uniform basis for the classification of Foreign Service positions, regardless of the Foreign Service category of U.S. personnel assigned to fill them.

Authorized the establishment of wage and salary schedules for alien personnel employed overseas based on the prevailing local pay practices.

Provided a Foreign Service officer who resigned from the Service could be reappointed regardless of whether or not he had spent the intervening time in Government service, as required by existing law.

Permitted the recall to duty of Foreign Service reserve officers whenever it was in the public interest, thus deleting a section of existing law prohibiting recalls except during an emergency.

Clarified the authority of the Secretary to make appointments involving different lengths of tenure, and his authority to assign Foreign Service personnel to any international body or Government agency.

Authorized the employment of retired Foreign Service officers by other Government agencies.

Permitted career ambassadors and ministers, if appointed by the President to fill another position, to retain their Foreign Service status until the termination of that appointment even though they passed the mandatory retirement age.

Authorized the Secretary to extend the services of personnel covered by the retirement and disability system up to five years beyond the required retirement age of 60.

Provided for the language training and orientation of spouses of Foreign Service personnel.

Provided that Foreign Service staff officers or employees, after 10 years of continuous service, would become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability system (rather than the Civil Service Retirement system) with an eventual mandatory retirement age of 60 years; increased salary retirement deductions from 5 percent to 6½ percent of the basic salary and authorized federal matching payments (at an estimated annual cost of \$2.5 million).

STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

Congress Aug. 24 cleared for the President an amended bill (HR 11666) appropriating \$699,607,567 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1961, plus \$5,425,000 in indefinite appropriations from special accounts. The action came after both chambers by voice votes adopted the conference report (H Rept 2136) filed Aug. 23.

As sent to the President, the bill appropriated \$27,-781,628 less than the President requested, \$28,342,760 more than voted by the House April 13 and \$13,111,580 less than the Senate appropriated June 30. (Weekly Report p. 1186)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 11666 appropriated:

State Department	\$247,172,754
Justice Department	280,320,180
Judiciary	44,724,065
U.S. Information Agency	119,354,720
President's Special International Program	7,185,848
Civil Rights Commission	850,000
TOTAL	\$699,607,567

Indefinite appropriations (\$ 5,425,000)

PUERTO RICAN CITATIONS

The House Aug. 23 adopted resolutions (H Res 609-621) citing 13 persons for contempt of Congress. The citations were recommended by the House Un-American Activities Committee which accused the 13 of refusing to answer questions during Nov. 17-18, 1959 Committee investigations of Communist activities in Puerto Rico.

Cited for contempt by voice votes were:

Jose Enamorado Cuesta (H Res 609 -- H Rept 2122); Manuel Arroyo Zeppenfeldt (H Res 610 -- H Rept 2123); Juan Saez Corales (H Res 612 -- H Rept 2125); John Peter Hawes (H Res 613 -- H Rept 2126); Gertrudis Melendez Perez (H Res 614 -- H Rept 2127); Ramos Diaz Cruz (H Res 615 -- H Rept 2128); Frank Ruiz (H Res 616 -- H Rept 2129); Juan Emmanuelli Morales (H Res 617 -- H Rept 2130); Cesar Andreu Iglesias (H Res 618 -- H Rept 2131); Pablo M. Garcia Rodriguez (H Res 619 -- H Rept 2132); Cristino Perez Mendez (H Res 620 -- H Rept 2133); and Juan Santos Rivera (H Res 621 -- H Rept 2134).

Cited for contempt by a 383-0 roll-call vote was Consuelo Burgos De Saez Pagan (H Res 611 -- H Rept 2124). (For voting, see chart p. 1500)

AMA STUDY

The American Medical Assn. Aug. 15 released the results of a study which it said "emphatically proves that the great majority of Americans over 65 are capably financing their own health care and prefer to do it on their own, without Federal Government intervention." The president-elect of the AMA, Dr. Leonard W. Larson, urged Congress to "devote immediate and careful study to the basic facts brought forth in the study" before taking final action on medical aid legislation for the aged. (Weekly Report p. 1477)

The study was based on interviews of 1,500 non-institutionalized persons 65 years of age and over. It was conducted by Dr. James W. Wiggins of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., and a team of professional sociologists.

In a statement describing the results of the study, Larson said it made the following points:

- Sixty-one percent of the people interviewed considered their health good; 29 percent thought it was fair; 10 percent thought it was poor.

- Ninety percent could think of no personal medical needs that were not being taken care of; a "relatively small percentage" of those who said they did have medical needs attributed the failure to meet these needs to lack of money.

- Sixty percent said they were currently covered by private voluntary health insurance.

- Sixty percent said that if they sold everything they owned and paid all their outstanding bills, they would have more than \$7,500 left in their bank accounts.

In response to a question asking the subjects of the study what they thought would provide the most help to persons over 65 who had not enrolled in a medical insurance plan, Larson said only 10 percent favored a compulsory program set up by the Federal Government.

Larson said the study was "one more fundamental reason" why the Senate should pass Title 6 of the House-passed medical aid bill (HR 12580). The Senate Finance Committee reported a modified version of HR 12580 Aug. 13. (See p. 1457)

"The AMA is vigorously supporting voluntary legislation to help those of our citizens who really need help. We are opposed irrevocably to compulsory legislation that seeks to cover everyone regardless of whether they want help or need it," Larson said.

DRUG INDUSTRY REGULATION

The New England Journal of Medicine Aug. 11 charged Congress with being "unreasonably deaf to any pleas for a decent regulation" of the drug industry. The magazine said Congress had "crippled" the Food and Drug Administration by not providing the agency with enough money and power to police pharmaceutical manufacturers in an adequate manner. Hearings held earlier this year by the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee on drug prices have "provided evidence...that all has not been well" in the pharmaceutical industry, the journal said. (Weekly Report p. 1022)

It said Congress has been "pouring millions upon millions of dollars into medical research but (has been) unreasonably deaf to any pleas for a decent regulation of some of the results of that burgeoning business."

Congress in fiscal 1960 appropriated \$400 million to the National Institutes of Health, a large part of the sum being earmarked for medical research. Appropriations to the FDA during the same period totaled \$13.8 million.

The journal criticized Congress for refusing to grant an FDA request in 1953 for "a comprehensive factor-inspection law that would permit it to make reasonable investigations, including a look at a company's formula, personnel and complaint files." It said makers of prescription drugs had favored such a law, but Congress had yielded to pressure from the Proprietary Assn. (patent medicine manufacturers) and the National Retail Drug-drugists Assn.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Two hundred Negro students Aug. 15 appealed to Congress for immediate passage of a strong civil rights bill by holding a prayer meeting inside the U.S. Capitol. At the same time, a smaller group of Negroes and whites picketed the White House, Capitol Hill and the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

The picketers were led by Phaul Goldman of the Washington branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Goldman said his office was coordinating the efforts of demonstrators who came to Washington to press for passage of civil rights legislation at the current pre-election session of Congress. The marchers carried signs with such legends as: "Abe freed us, Ike relieve us!" and "Pass the bill, not the buck!" and "We died in war; let us live in peace!"

The students who prayed on Capitol Hill were members of the Civic Interest Group of Baltimore. They held an hour-long sit-down prayer meeting outside the Capitol before they finally were admitted.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, Aug. 11 urged units in 23 states to wire their Senators "protesting against the use, by Republicans or Democrats, of the civil rights issue as a purely political weapon." Wilkins said "both parties were at fault" in the Senate action Aug. 9 when a civil rights bill (S 3823) was tabled by a 54-28 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report p. 1434)

TEACHERS' MEETING

A four-point program for lifting the status of the teaching profession within the next ten years was offered to the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) Aug. 15 by its president, Carl J. Megel. Megel proposed: (1) teachers' salaries ranging from \$6,000 to \$13,000 a year; (2) collective bargaining for all teachers' unions; (3) statewide tenure laws in every state; and (4) enactment of national and state legislative programs that would make tenure and collective bargaining a reality. President Eisenhower Aug. 15 sent a message to the AFT which was holding its convention in Dayton, Ohio. He praised the union and declared that teachers "must find in their work not only self-fulfillment but equitable reward."



NEW SUGAR BILL HAS WIDE EFFECT ON MARKETS

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), in conformity with a pledge made July 3, on Aug. 22 introduced a new sugar bill (HR 13062), but final action was not expected despite Administration backing of the new proposal.

Cooley's bill would extend the Sugar Act through Dec. 31, 1961 (the present law expires March 31, 1961). President Eisenhower Aug. 23 requested Congress to extend the Act beyond the March 31 deadline in order to protect the buyer against the possibility of "unreasonable" sugar prices early in 1961. The Cooley bill would permit the Agriculture Department in December to set quotas for all of 1961 thus controlling more firmly prices on the domestic market. However, the limited time available in the current session is expected to prevent action on a sugar bill this year.

The 1960 Amendment to the Sugar Act of 1948 was the last piece of business completed before Congress adjourned early in the morning of July 3. Since the law was enacted July 6, both domestic and world sugar markets have been affected by a variety of developments stemming largely from its enactment, and the Administration has been severely criticized, both at home and abroad, for its interpretation of the new law. This Fact Sheet summarizes the various developments and explains the quota actions taken following enactment. (For provisions of the 1960 Amendment, see Weekly Report p. 1181, for background p. 968)

Summary of Events

President Eisenhower signed the 1960 law (HR 12311 -- PL 86-592) July 6 and immediately made use of it to reduce the 1960 U.S. sugar quota for Cuba by 700,000 tons. A synopsis of events following enactment:

- The wholesale price of sugar in the United States rose to its highest point since 1923 -- 9.70 cents a pound on July 22 as compared with 9.20 cents a pound on June 30. In part, the increase was due to anticipated higher shipping costs, according to sugar executives, since most of the sugar replacing the Cuban quota must be shipped from countries further away than Cuba. Part of the increase also was due to premature purchases from existing supplies by concerns using large quantities of sugar, thereby abnormally reducing these supplies.

- The Agriculture Department, partially to compensate for the price increase, by Aug. 1 had raised the 1960 U.S. sugar quota by 1 million tons, to a total of 10.4 million tons. (The quota system is a mechanism to control the price of sugar on the domestic market through careful regulation of the supply.)

- In reassigning the Cuban quota to other producers under formulae specifically laid down by the new sugar law, the Agriculture Department withheld an authorization for the purchase of 321,857 tons from the Dominican Republic, an action which Cooley and Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) claimed was a direct violation of the law's provisions.

- Cuba, deprived of the largest single market for its sugar, by July 23 had made agreements with Communist China and the Soviet Union to increase its supply of sugar to them in 1960 sufficiently to more than compensate for the 700,000-ton reduction in the U.S. quota.

New U.S. Quota

Following enactment of the 1960 law, the Agriculture Department increased the original 1960 quota of 9,400,000 tons in three stages: on July 8 to 9,600,000 tons, on July 15 to 10,000,000 tons and on Aug. 1 to 10,400,000 tons. The purpose of the increase was two-fold: To off-set price rises and to prepare for a year-end demand which normally is supplied by Cuba. In addition, Administration critics suggested that a portion of the increase was made in order to provide a "paper increase" in the allocation to the Dominican Republic. Domestic sugar producers have speculated that U.S. sugar consumption in 1960 would not reach the 10.4 million ton mark.

In announcing the most recent increase Aug. 1, the Agriculture Department said the action had to be taken because "apparently the demand for sugar has accelerated to the point where supplies can be obtained only by increasing prices."

After allocating the new quota, Agriculture still had available for assignment the 700,000 tons cut from the original Cuban quota, plus that portion of the new quota which normally would have gone to Cuba. Proceeding under the 1960 law, the Agriculture Department assigned what it called "non-quota" sugar to quota countries and then to countries not participating in the quota system under the formula laid down in the Act. As of Aug. 1, Agriculture had provided for 878,143 tons to enter the U.S. under the non-quota system, leaving 557,751 yet to be assigned or released for purchase. (For distributions of the original 1960 quota and new quotas as of Aug. 2, see chart p. 1489)

Dominican Quota

In making the assignment of non-quota sugar, the Agriculture Department allotted 321,857 tons to the Dominican Republic, but did not release them for purchase (authorize entry into the U.S.). The Department made no official explanation of this authorization which some critics claimed contravened the new law. Apparently the Administration was relying on a section of the 1960 law which authorized the President to regulate sugar imports "subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate". One explanation was that the United States would be severely criticized if it took a sugar quota away from the Government of Fidel Castro and allotted it to that of Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo Molina.

The Department's action brought repercussions from both the Dominican Republic and the U.S. Congress. Dominican Minister of Agriculture Manuel V. Ramos July

24 said the U.S. had violated its 1960 sugar law, calling it "economic aggression against the best friend the United States has had throughout its history".

Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee which handles sugar legislation, July 27 said Congress in writing the law had not intended to give the Administration authority to withhold the purchases and added if they had been made sugar prices would not have risen to the "highest peak in 40 years". Cooley July 28 added that the new law was workable if the Administration would administer it as written rather than in "some whimsical and unauthorized fashion".

Ellender joined Cooley in his criticism. On Aug. 10 he called the withholding of the quota a "twisted, tortured and perverted" interpretation of the new law which was "unconstitutional and entirely without justification", adding that it was a "venomous campaign" designed to "wreak vengeance" upon the Trujillo Government.

In his Aug. 23 message, the President asked Congress to enact legislation permitting the Administration to authorize purchase of the non-quota allotment of sugar to the Dominican Republic from "any foreign country without regard to allocation." He said this was necessary because the July amendment gave the Republic a "large sugar bonus seriously embarrassing the United States" in the conduct of its foreign relations throughout the hemisphere.

During House debate July 2 on the conference report of HR 12311, Cooley announced that he had assured Senate conferees that the House in August would pass "substantially the same bill", thereby permitting the Senate Finance Committee to hold hearings on sugar legislation which it had been unable to do before a hurried passage preceding the recess. (Because it includes tax provisions, sugar legislation must originate in the House.) (Weekly Report p. 1182)

Congress was pressed to pass the new law before it recessed July 3 because the announcement of deficits in the production of sugar of certain regular suppliers to the U.S. appeared imminent. Under the old law, Cuba would have been allotted nearly all of the deficits (about 500,000 tons), while the new law permitted the allocation of the deficits to other quota countries.

Communist-Cuban Agreements

The cut in the Cuban sugar quota provoked a series of agreements between Communist countries and Cuba for the purchase of Cuban sugar. As of July 6 the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany and Communist China had contracted for the purchase of 1,340,000 tons of Cuban sugar. On July 18, 12 days after the U.S. quota slash, Cuba announced the sale of 700,000 tons of sugar to the Soviet Union at 3.25 cents a pound (about 2 cents a pound less than the U.S. would have paid for the same 700,000 tons) for delivery in 1960, and Cuban Maj. Gen. Ernesto (Che) Guevara, president of the Cuban National Bank, July 23 signed a five-year agreement with Communist China for 500,000 tons of sugar a year. The agreements brought the total amount of sugar which Cuba will deliver to Communist countries in 1960 to 2,450,000 tons.

Philippines

The Philippines, like Cuba, under the 1948 Sugar Act was given preference in the allocation of the U.S. sugar market. Consequently, when the new quotas were assigned

and the non-quota sugar allocated, the Philippines received a bonus which amounted to about 275,000 tons. Since the Philippines did not respond immediately with increased shipments, part of its quota was withheld for possible reassignment to other countries. Philippine Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo July 22 assured the Agriculture Department the Philippines could ship up to 950,000 tons of sugar to the U.S., and that it would begin the shipment of most of its allotted quota before July 31. Agriculture Aug. 2 released restrictions on 53,048 tons that had been withheld, giving the Philippines the opportunity to ship its full allotment.

Sugar Chart

The chart on the next page breaks down the present and original 1960 sugar quotas for all producers participating in the U.S. sugar quota system. Basic sugar legislation divides the annual sugar quota, set by the Agriculture Department, among the various producers in two stages, the first stage (Col. 1) setting the allotments for the first 8,350,000 tons of the quota and the second stage (Col. 2) for all tonnage above 8,350,000. The 8.4 million-ton figure is based on U.S. consumption in 1954 and was included in 1956 amendments to the Sugar Act of 1948, the basic sugar law. Col. 3 gives total original 1960 allocations.

Col. 4 shows the redistribution of deficits which have been announced for the 1960 sugar crop of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. When a producer cannot supply the quota allocated to it for a given year, the deficit, or difference between its quota and the amount it can supply, is redistributed according to a given formula to other sugar producers. If the redistribution had been made prior to passage of the 1960 law, a large portion of the tonnages would have gone to Cuba (see footnote 7). A key reason the Administration was anxious to have the new law passed before the recess was to permit it to make the redistributions under the new formula, thereby omitting Cuba from any new allocations. In making the redistributions, however, the Agriculture Department did not reassign all of the reported deficits to domestic producers because it was expected they would be unable to supply the full amount (footnote no. 8), but included some in non-quota assignments as noted in Col. 6.

Col. 5 shows the 1960 sugar quotas as revised following enactment of the new law. The tonnages in this column are a result of the redistribution of deficits shown in Col. 4, plus distribution to all suppliers except Cuba according to the formula shown in Col. 2, of a 1 million ton increase in the total U.S. quota. This increase raised the U.S. quota to 10.4 million tons, but Col. 5 does not show this total because of the amounts which were withheld from Cuba -- 700,000 tons under the original quota plus additional tonnage Cuba would have received when the quota was increased to 10.4 million tons.

Col. 6 shows the redistribution of quotas held back from Cuba. These non-quota allocations by the Agriculture Department also included deficits (Col. 4) which were not redistributed to domestic producers.

The unassigned non-quota allotments noted at the foot of Col. 6 include 321,857 tons allocated to the Dominican Republic but not released as of Aug. 26.

The four countries at the foot of the chart -- Brazil, El Salvador, British West Indies and Guatemala -- are not normally suppliers of sugar to the U.S., but have agreed to sell to the U.S. in order to partially compensate for the reduction in the Cuban quota.

1960 ALLOCATIONS UNDER U.S. SUGAR LAW

Column Explanation

- Col. 1 -- Basic allocation (up to 8,350,000 tons)
 Col. 2 -- Additional allocation to fulfill quota above 8,350,000 tons.
 Col. 3 -- Total allocation under original 1960 quota, in tons.

Col. 4 -- Redistribution of original quota due to deficits, in tons.

Col. 5 -- 1960 quota as of Aug. 1, as a result of redistributions (Col. 4), quota increases to 10.4 million tons and reduction of Cuban quotas, in tons.

Col. 6 -- Additional non-quota purchases authorized as of Aug. 2, in tons.

Source	1960 ALLOCATIONS UNDER 1948 ACT PRIOR TO AMENDMENT				ACTIONS FOLLOWING ENACT- MENT OF 1960 AMENDMENT			
	Col. 1		Col. 2		Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6
	Percentage (See Footnotes)	Actual Tons	Percentage (See Footnotes)	Actual Tons				
Domestic Beet	1	1,800,000	5	243,480	2,043,480	+272,000 ⁷	2,514,945	8
Mainland Cane	1	500,000	5	128,799	628,799	+ 84,000	773,873	8
Hawaii	1	1,052,000	5	88,462	1,140,462	-200,000	940,444	9
Puerto Rico	1	1,080,000	5	112,498	1,192,498	-312,000	889,620	9
Virgin Islands	1	12,000	5	4,261	16,261	- 8,000	8,618	9
Philippines	1	980,000	-	----	980,000		980,000	176,426
Cuba	2	2,805,960	6	513,695	3,119,655		2,419,655	----
Peru	3	50,062	6	45,465	95,527		138,827	135,000
Dominican Republic	3	29,482	6	51,975	81,457		130,957	10
Mexico	3	11,259	6	53,550	64,809		115,809	284,628
Nicaragua	3	8,001	6	6,026	14,027		19,766	22,000
Haiti	3	4,820	6	2,194	7,014		9,105	26,567
Netherlands	3	3,000	6	731	3,731		4,427	6,129
Formosa	3	3,000	6	624	3,624		4,218	6,258
Panama	3	3,000	6	624	3,624		4,218	6,258
Costa Rica	3	3,000	6	616	3,616		4,202	6,267
Canada	3	631	6		631		631	1,657
United Kingdom	3	516	6		516		516	1,355
Belgium	3	182	6		182		182	478
Hong Kong	3	3	6		3		3	8
British Guiana	3	84	6		84		84	92,765
British W. Indies	4							
Brazil	4							100,347
El Salvador	4							6,000
Guatemala	4							6,000
TOTAL		8,350,000		1,050,000	9,400,000		8,964,100	888,149

Unassigned non-quota allotments as of Aug. 2. 557,751

Assigned quota allotments as of Aug. 1 (Col. 5) 8,964,100

Total revised 1960 quota 10,400,000

1. Allocations are fixed by tonnage, see column 2.
2. 96 percent of the difference between 4,444,000 tons (the total of fixed allocations) and 8,350,000 tons.
3. 4 percent of the difference between 4,444,000 tons and 8,350,000 tons divided among the various countries according to formula based on quotas for earlier years.
4. Non-quota countries from which sugar is purchased only when quota countries are unable to supply U.S. needs; no fixed percentage.
5. 55 percent of the difference between 8,350,000 tons and the total quota is divided among these countries according to the following formula: 51.5 percent of the first 165,000 tons is allocated to the domestic beet sugar producers and the remainder to mainland cane sugar producers; the next 20,000 tons are allocated to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands; any additional amount is proportionally allocated.
6. The remaining 45 percent of the difference between 8,350,000 tons and the total quota according to the following formula: Cuba 29.59 percent; Peru 4.33 percent; Dominican Republic

4.95 percent; Mexico 5.10 percent; and 1.03 percent to the remaining countries according to a formula based on earlier quotas and production.

7. Under the sugar law before the 1960 amendment, deficits of domestic producers were redistributed first to domestic producers according to a formula based on the original allotment and Cuba was allotted that which domestic producers could not supply; if a deficit occurred in the Philippines, 96 percent was redistributed to Cuba and the remaining 4 percent to other quota countries; if any of the foreign quota countries (excluding Cuba) was unable to fill its quota, the deficit was added to Cuba's quota; Cuban deficits were distributed first to domestic and then to foreign producers. Under the 1960 amendment, Cuba is omitted from this redistribution formula.
8. No allocation of non-quota sugar because of anticipated deficits before Dec. 31, 1960.
9. Producers already have declared deficits for 1960.
10. 321,857 tons of non-quota sugar has been allocated, in accordance with the law, to the Dominican Republic, but had not been released for purchase as of Aug. 15.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TWO LOBBIES CLASH OVER FUELS POLICY ISSUE

A futile 11th-hour attempt was made by the National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., and by several Members of Congress to try to get controversial legislation passed in the closing days of this Congress to establish a special Joint Congressional Committee to study the need for a national fuels policy.

The coal industry and several Congressional sponsors of the proposal based their hope for Congressional action this year on the recently adopted platforms of the two major parties and on a statement made by the Democratic Presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), in the West Virginia primary campaign.

The 1960 Democratic platform stated: "We support the establishment of a national fuels policy" and also a national transportation policy. "We favor creation of a council of advisors on resources and conservation, which will evaluate and report annually upon our resource needs and progress." (Weekly Report p. 1244)

The 1960 Republican platform pledged the GOP to "long-range minerals and fuels planning and programming, including increased coal research, and assistance to mining industries bridging the gap between peak defense demands and anticipated peacetime demands." (Weekly Report p. 1349)

Kennedy in West Virginia April 26 said: "The time has come for the federal government to adopt a national fuels policy -- a concrete set of plans and principles to restore fair play and prosperity to our hard-hit, neglected fuels industries."

Political Potency

The political potency of such legislation is generally conceded in coal-mining areas. Its appeal is greatest in three states which could go either way in the November election: Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia. Large segments of the petroleum industry strongly oppose the legislation, however. And Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) stated on Aug. 18 that he doubted any action would be taken on the proposal this year.

The House Rules Committee has declined to act on measures to set up a Joint Committee to make a national fuels policy study twice in the last two years. On Sept. 2, 1959, it tabled H Con Res 397 by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) and 28 other similar resolutions. The House Rules Committee held two days of hearings this year, on May 27 and June 2, on H Con Res 661 by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) and on 19 other resolutions providing for a special Congressional fuels policy study. But it declined by a 6-6 tie vote on June 2 to grant a rule to H Con Res 661. Nomove has been made within the Committee to date to reconsider the vote by any of the six members who voted against it.

The Senate Interior Committee on Sept. 2, 1959 reported out without hearings S Con Res 73 sponsored by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) and by 42 other Senators. The Interior Committee "urgently" recommended enactment of the measure, in referring it to the Senate Rules Committee. In a letter to the Senate Rules Com-

mittee on Aug. 19, Randolph urged the Committee to take "affirmative action" on the resolution in "the current 86th Congress.

Original Resolutions

The National Coal Policy Conference was formed on Feb. 25, 1959 to unite all groups with an interest in coal. It is made up of coal mine operators, union leaders, coal-burning utilities, coal equipment manufacturers and coal-carrying railroads. Joseph E. Moody, president of the conference, told the House Interior Committee on July 2, 1959, that "one major objective" of the conference "is the formulation and execution of a national fuels policy. Our energy sources should be considered as a whole, and the best uses made of them from the standpoint of the nation as a whole."

The coal conference helped to draft the original resolutions which were introduced last year. As originally drafted, the resolutions were predicated on the theory that "in some areas we are in danger of approaching the limits" of some of our natural resources; that the present "absence of a national fuels policy has frequently resulted in uneconomic exploitation of...limited energy resources" and in the "unbalanced development of fuel industries proportionate to their availabilities and most economic uses."

The resolutions directed a special Joint Committee to formulate a national fuels policy based on several considerations, including the following:

"The optimal allocation of the various fuel and energy resources to their most productive economic uses, including such consideration as the geographic distribution of these resources, and the development of balanced and interrelated regional fuel economics and the desirability of maintaining competition between various energy sources at a level that will promote the national interest by stimulating the development of all fuel and energy industries without excluding any from legitimate markets."

Petroleum Opposition

This language looked to most of the petroleum industry suspiciously like an attempt to get the government to allocate markets to the various fuels. It was up in arms over the proposal. The American Petroleum Institute called it "a hoax.... A study of its artful language, against the background of known objectives of the coal industry, reveals that (it) is meant to be the instrument for outlawing competition with coal in many important markets." API particularly objected to the section directing the committee to consider "the optimal allocation of the various fuel and energy resources." API labelled this as an attempt by the coal industry "to implement a policy of end-use controls" which would deprive consumers of the right to make their own free choice of fuels. As originally written, the proposal was so self-serving to the coal industry and so restrictive

that the special committee "would only function as a group of figureheads," the petroleum interests charged.

The Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association on Jan. 27, 1960, adopted a resolution stating "its unqualified opposition" to the national fuels policy proposal. It claimed the proposal would "inevitably result in a trend toward state socialism." The Independent Natural Gas Association of America on Oct. 27, 1959, adopted a resolution expressing "its strong opposition" to the special national fuels policy study.

Administration Stand

Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton told the American Gas Association on Oct. 7, 1959: "The fact that there is intense competition in the energy field is entirely consistent with our American private enterprise philosophy... It is the function of government to help maintain an economic environment within which efficiently-run business enterprises may prosper and contribute to national economic strength. But it is not the proper role of our government to carve out or freeze a portion of the total energy market for each competing fuel." Under Secretary of Interior Elmer F. Bennett was even more explicit about the resolutions in speaking before the National Petroleum Council on March 22. He said: "The objective" of a national fuels policy "appears to have much to recommend it. But I submit, in the context of the language used and some of the public discussion, it may be fraught with undesirable or even dangerous aspects," particularly in relation "to the philosophy of end-use controls of certain fuels." And he added that there is no shortage of fuels in this country. "The situation is generally not one of scarcity or insecurity of fuel supply, but one of plenty," Bennett stated.

Resolutions Redrafted

The staff of the Senate Interior Committee held a series of conferences with representatives of the oil and gas industry and the coal industry in an effort to try to reconcile the divergent views of the two groups. As redrafted, the resolution omits most of the language offensive to the oil and gas industry and provides for creation of a special Joint Committee in Congress to consider the need, if any, to formulate an overall national fuels policy. In a letter to the Senate Rules Committee on Aug. 12, Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior Committee said the new language was "not endorsed by the oil and gas industry." But he said "it appears to be less objectionable" than the original language, and the changes had been expressly approved by the "coal segment of the nation's energy-producing industry." All co-sponsors agreed to the changes, Murray said, except the Nebraska Senators, Roman L. Hruska (R) and Carl T. Curtis (R), who have dropped out as co-sponsors. Murray also asked that the Joint Committee's work be terminated on Jan. 1, 1963, and that its annual expenses be limited to \$200,000. Murray offered the substitute language and changes as an amendment to the original resolution, S Con Res 73.

The redrafted proposal has tended to neutralize opposition from independent oil producers, who, like the coal industry, strongly oppose oil imports. In a memo to its membership in February, the Independent Petroleum Association of America noted the efforts then in progress to "tone down 'end use' implications" of the resolution

and added, "the (petroleum) industry should have no fear of any objective study."

TIPRO Questions Opposition

The Texas Independent Producers & Royalty Owners Association Feb. 19 questioned the campaign being waged by the petroleum industry against the national fuels policy proposal sought by the coal industry. TIPRO said that the petroleum industry needed the coal industry's support to pass any future gas decontrol bill, to continue the mandatory oil import control program which has been in effect since March 10, 1959, and to retain the percentage depletion allowance. "It seems hardly advisable for us to join in any campaign that appears to adopt as its guiding principle the theory that coal is in all respects a mortal enemy of oil and gas, and that almost any kind of attack on coal is justified in the industry and public interest," TIPRO said.

Both the Congressional sponsors of the controversial resolutions and spokesmen for the coal conference have hotly and repeatedly denied that the purpose of the resolutions was to saddle the fuels industry with government controls over the production, use and price of various energy resources, notably natural gas.

Moody told the Subcommittee on Automation and Energy Resources of the Joint Economic Committee on Oct. 15, 1959: "The coal industry does not and will not encourage unnecessary government interference with free enterprise in any way. We do not want regimentation any more than our competitors.... We are recommending that the government make an intelligent and thorough study of our over-all energy situation to provide a basic framework for an important and sizeable segment of our economy."

Current Study

The Subcommittee on Automation and Energy Resources held hearings from Oct. 12-16, 1959 on the national fuels policy question. In its annual report issued Feb. 29, 1960, the Joint Economic Committee stated: "The hearings of our Subcommittee on Automation and Energy Resources, under the chairmanship of Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), studied the possible conflicting relationship and the question of whether there was a lack of integration of government policy" in the field of energy resources. "While the Subcommittee concluded that there was no present occasion for concern about an early shortage in the energy resources necessary to sustain growth, testimony convinced the Subcommittee of the desirability of further study. There has been substantial government intervention at both the state and federal levels." In continuing its study of energy resources the Subcommittee will focus its attention largely on "the division of regulative responsibility" among the various agencies, and its effect on employment, production and purchasing power, the Committee report stated. The Subcommittee study is expected to get underway next year.

Patman on June 2 released a series of questions that he had sent to federal and state agencies having some jurisdiction over energy resources. Among the special problems which the Subcommittee will consider are: the effect on the national economy of partial regulation of the transmission and pricing of natural gas, the "insulation" of domestic oil prices from foreign competition through import controls; production controls on oil and gas, and direct and indirect subsidies to the infant atomic energy industry.



Presidential Report

THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S AUG. 24 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 24 press conference, the 88th of his second term, held one week after the 87th (Weekly Report p. 1470):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, please sit down. For the benefit of the radio and television industry, I'll tell them that I signed this bill on equal time this morning. Any questions?

ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP

Q. JACK BELL, Associated Press: Mr. President, after his version of the medical aid bill was rejected by the Senate yesterday, Senator Kennedy said, and I quote, "If we are going to have effective legislation, we are going to have to have an Administration that will provide leadership and a Congress that will act." Would you care to comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know whether I have got equal time in this debate. (Laughter) I have to watch these things, because I am not a candidate. The Democrats have a two-to-one majority in the Congress, in both Houses. And I don't see how they could want more, or if they do, how -- they are having enough difficulty controlling this, because they apparently are not getting anywhere with it. Now, I just say this, for the leadership end of it, they are saying that a brand new program was put before them just to enact within the last few weeks, or couple of weeks. And I have called your attention time and time again, the very same things I sent down in August, I sent in January and in May, and in numerous special sessions. So I don't know why the complaints. They have got the majority -- such great majorities. They can do anything they want to, if they get together.

TV DEBATES

Q. RAY L. SCHERER, NBC: Mr. President, now that you have signed the bill which you mentioned a moment ago, could you tell us how you look upon the prospect of debates between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kennedy, as a factor in the campaign and in the election?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am not certain that it all has to be on debates. I think equal time doesn't necessarily have to be in a debating atmosphere. I do think that it is a very fine thing in the public service that the networks will be performing by allowing these people to do this on an equal time basis, and without cost. Actually, it seems to me over these years the costs of presenting the issues and cases and personalities to the public has gone way up, and if these networks can help out on this equal time basis, it will be a fine thing.

MAJOR ISSUES

Q. DAVID P. SENTNER, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, would you please give us your latest opinion as to the major issues in the campaign?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that we have always agreed that politics ends at the water's edge. But the conduct apparently of foreign affairs is going to be a very important issue, whether or not I would believe it should be -- it apparently is going to be, because it has been talked so much.

At home I would say that the basic material question would be the farm, and of course I think we will make, most certainly, sound money or -- not sound money -- but preventing the debasement of our currency, and with fiscal responsibility. So I think things of that kind are going to be probably debated more than anything else in the campaign.

POWERS' SENTENCE

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, I wonder if you could tell us why you feel, as Mr. Hagerty mentioned the other day you do, that Captain Powers' sentence was too

severe, in view of the fact that, for instance, the United States sentenced Colonel Abel to, I believe, thirty years, and we have given less severe sentences to other Russian spies.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I regretted that it was so long. I hoped for less, when you come down to it. I have no measure of just what has been done in like cases over the years, for the simple reason that this particular kind of case has never before come up.

UN ADDRESS

Q. JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press: Mr. President, I wondered if you could tell us under what circumstances and for what purpose you might address the United Nations. Ambassador Lodge said it was a matter under serious consideration.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it's a matter that is discussed every year when there comes up an opening of the General Assembly. I did this in 1953, and one other time. I am not sure whether it was on the opening day, but another time. Now, this time there is so many things that are not completed. We have had this long session of the nuclear tests which now is recessed, and there is a lot of things that probably need to be repeated. But this doesn't mean that I personally would do this unless I think it was something that I wanted sufficiently to emphasize as to ask for time before them. Normally, the Secretary of State would do this.

CAMPAIGN PLANS

Q. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Baltimore Sun: Mr. President, a few weeks ago Mr. Hagerty, in discussing your political campaign plans for this year, suggested that a great amount of your activities would not be of a traditional nature. He has declined to explain that so far. I wonder if you would care to enlighten us on that now, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will have to say, quoting Mr. Hagerty, he hasn't explained that to me, either. (Laughter) What I think -- we have got a thing coming up now where a President wants to help perpetuate his party in the White House, and to increase their strength in the Legislature, of course. Now, as I pointed out the other day, there are two types of authority, so far as party affairs that are now to be observed. One of them is the man still responsible for the running of this Government, and will continue to be so until January 20. The other is the mapping out of these campaigns. Now, I would expect there will be two or three occasions when -- and probably no more -- where the party as such wants me to do something, and I will probably respond, so far as I can. Now, on the other hand, I have already a number of engagements that take me through a great deal of this United States, and under various bodies -- economic, educational, accountants, charitable institutions. And those I shall fulfill. But they will not be political. So I guess he meant that my activities were going to be non-political as well as political.

FARM PROBLEM

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, you just said that the farm problem might be an issue, was likely to be an issue. Over the weekend, a statement was made that the Administration, including Mr. Nixon and Mr. Benson, had brought disaster to the farmers. There are usually two sides to these questions. Would you care to comment on that, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: We are operating under laws, some of them go back, way back into the late Thirties. The laws have never been reformed. We have struggled for eight years to get real reform in the farm laws with a basic purpose of making the farm production more nearly responsive to the demand. And we have tried to increase world demand, or at least world

consumption, through PL 480, by expanding markets, commercial markets. That is one of the reasons that Secretary Benson has travelled so much and is still travelling -- to produce better markets. But to say that Mr. Benson and the Administration has brought this problem -- this farm problem into its acute stage, whether you call it disastrous or not, is just to my mind a distortion that is used for political purposes, and nothing else.

U-2 FLIGHT

Q. ANDREW F. TULLY JR., Scripps-Howard: Mr. President, sir, there has been considerable comment that Pilot Powers didn't have a chance because the United States had already pleaded guilty for him. Do you think now, in retrospect, that there might have been an alternative to our acknowledging that flight?

THE PRESIDENT: To my mind, the young man, Powers, that found himself in that position, could not possibly be repudiated by the Government. And therefore, to have tried to have done so would have made him some kind of adventurous fellow that suddenly had designed, manufactured a plane, flew it for himself, for no reason whatsoever. Now, this doesn't make sense to me. And as far as I am concerned, from my part of this, taking responsibility for this kind of action, I have no reason for thinking I would change my mind.

CUBAN SITUATION

Q. FELIX BELAIR, New York Times: Mr. President, in view of the indictment of the Castro regime by the American Republics' foreign ministers, and particularly the United States white paper along this same line, do you consider that the Cuban problem is now beyond the realm of personal diplomacy, involving yourself; and as a second part, has the Monroe Doctrine been effectively supplanted by the Rio and other non-intervention treaties?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let's take the second part. From my viewpoint, Mr. Belair, I think that the Monroe Doctrine has by no means been supplanted. It has been merely extended. You know when the Monroe Doctrine was written, and enunciated, it had in mind such things as happened when the Austrians and the French -- or an Austrian Emperor with some French troops came into Mexico. Times have changed, and there are different kinds of penetration and subversion that can be very dangerous to the welfare of the OAS.

Now, the OAS is an organization that, for a long, long time we have been supporting, just as strongly as we can. We do want it to use its collective influence, its moral and political influence, in straightening out these things. But that does not, as I see it, inhibit any government, when it comes down to -- when the chips are finally down -- to looking after its own interests. They must be represented, of course -- I mean they must be protected, of course.

BENSON

Q. EDWARD V. KOTERBA, United Features: Mr. President, in a follow-up to Eddie Folliard's question, a Midwestern poll shows an apparent resurgence of strong support for the Republicans across the Farm Belt. Sir, would you say this indicated a renewed confidence for Ezra Benson, who one Republican referred to last week as a scapegoat for all the farmers' troubles? And could you at this time, sir, give us your judgment on this man who has served as your Secretary of Agriculture for seven and a half years?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I did that a couple of weeks ago, when I said that I have never known a man who was more honest, more dedicated, and more informed in his particular work. He is, moreover, a courageous man in presenting the views of the Administration, and with his work I have not only had the greatest sympathy, but wherever I could possibly find a way to do it, I have supported exactly what he has been trying to do. Now, I don't know about anything -- anything about the effects in the Farm Belt at this moment, for the simple reason I haven't had any recent reports of opinion there. I do know this: In the long run, people respect honesty and courage and selflessness in the governmental service. And I don't believe that any of us should be so free as to crucify Secretary Benson. I think he has done a wonderful service.

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, have you specific plans for active participation in the congressional campaigns comparable to '56 and '58?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I have -- as I recall, there is three tentative dates that could be called political on my calendar. Now, I don't think they have yet been announced, so I won't try to get things balled up by being too quick about it. (Conferring with Mr. Hagerty) Oh, September 29th. That is the fund-raising. And I am going to speak in one of the things. That will be a 10-minute speech, something like that, during the half hour.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONS

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, in the last seven and a half years, sir, you have appointed a great many Presidential commissions that have done a great deal of very good work in studying various national problems. My question is whether you have thought of getting those commissions to bring their work up to date, so that their conclusions could be modernized and presented to your successor, to guide him at the end of the election.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Mr. Reston, I didn't think of it in those same terms. But you have put a thought in my head, and I am going to look and see whether something of this kind could be done. I did appoint a commission to look into all the administrative activities of the Government, and it reported some years back and we have had the question up right now, whether we should not either reappoint that one or appoint a new one, and to bring this up, because it will take some months. And so in the -- since the commission would be questioning and investigating people of real experience, that this would be something to turn over to a successor and would be very valuable. I do not for a moment question the value of this if we can find a practical way of doing these things.

NIXON PARTICIPATION

Q. SARAH McCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, will you tell us some of the big decisions that Mr. Nixon has participated in since you have been in the White House and he, as Vice President, has been helping you?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Miss McClendon, no one participates in the decisions. Now we just -- I don't see why people can't understand this. No one can make a decision except me -- if it is in the national executive area. I have all sorts of advisors, and one of the principal ones is Mr. Nixon. But any Vice President that I should have, even if I did not admire and respect Mr. Nixon as I do, I would still keep him close in all these things, because I think any President owes it to the country to have the next individual in line of succession completely aware of what is going on. Otherwise, you have a break that is unconscionable and unnecessary. Now, just -- when you talk about other people sharing a decision, how can they? No one can, because then who is going to be responsible? And because I have been raised as an army individual, and have used staffs, I think you will find no staff has ever thought that they made a decision as to what should be done or should not be done when I was a commander. And I don't think anyone in the Government will find -- or you can find anyone that would say differently.

RADIATION STANDARDS

Q. LILLIAN LEVY, Science Service: Mr. President, on May 13 you signed an Executive Order which allows each interested Federal agency to fix its own radiation safety standards and to exceed, if it deems necessary, the standards recommended by the Federal Radiation Council. Is there any reason why the Executive Order did not provide that any standards set by the individual agency which would exceed the radiation safety levels recommended by your Council be subject to review and approval by the Federal Radiation Council which originally was established, I believe, for the purpose of recommending radiation safety standards for all agencies, so that the confusion and conflict -- (laughter) -- within an agency between keeping to standards of safety on the one hand, and performing its functions in developing nuclear energy on the other, might be eliminated? (Laughter)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as a matter of fact, the question is sensible, because I assume, from the way you have read it, that there could be some confusion here if any excess radiation were allowed to escape and were not reported to the proper people. If the order is defective, I will try to find out about it.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

Q. FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner: Mr. President, sir, the Democrats apparently are going to let Congress go home without passing your oft-requested bill for additional Federal judgeships. They are apparently turning down your offer to share these between the two parties, in a gamble that maybe they can get all of them next year. I wonder, sir, do you think maybe they are playing politics with this, or are you going to make another appeal to them before they leave?

THE PRESIDENT: They will have to make their own decision, whether they are just ignoring the welfare of the United States and the administering of justice, or for any other reason. I don't know what it is. But I think in every year that I have been here, I have recommended these judges. And I don't know why it was not done.

SAN JOSE CONFERENCE

Q. E.W. KENWORTHY, New York Times: Mr. President, reports from San Jose, sir, this morning indicate that a number of the Latin-American Foreign Ministers have been appealing to Mr. Roa, the Cuban Foreign Minister, to speak moderately when his turn comes. Evidently, this has made some impression, because it has been reported that Mr. Roa has asked Premier Castro if he may moderate his remarks. My question is whether you think the situation is really irretrievable. You spoke just now of cooperation in these matters. Do you think it would be useful if a number of heads of government of the American republics met with Mr. Castro to try to prevent this situation from deteriorating any further?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, every time you bring up this question of heads of government meeting, why then there is so much speculation, and then next you have almost an intention, and sometimes you practically have your ticket bought, at least in the papers. Now, I repeat what I have said many times. Whenever we can see, a number of us, I mean not only in our own Government but in others, that something of this kind will be useful, I will always be ready to participate. By no means do I want to admit, or charge, that this situation is irretrievable. Cuba has been one of our finest friends. We were the ones that conducted the war that set them free. And when they got in trouble, we had an occupation, back about 1908, and again we set them on their feet, and set them free. And we have had a long history of friendly relationships, and we have tried to keep our hands out of their internal political affairs. We have not tried to throw out someone we didn't like, or anything like that. So I would think that the very welfare of the Cuban people finally demands some kind of composition of the difficulties between the American states, including our own on the one hand, and Cuba on the other.

POTSDAM PAPERS

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, a news story based on another look at the Potsdam Papers quotes Marshal Stalin as having called you an honest man who turned over 135,000 German soldiers to the Russians. Would you care to comment on this historical footnote?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know about this. And now I have to call on memory. Under the treaty, or the arrangements made by the several allies -- remember then Russia was an ally -- I was ordered to go into the German prison camps in our area and get these people and send them back to Russia. How many there were, I don't remember. But I do remember this. There was trouble because some of them didn't want to go back. And even after the -- I think the mass movement was accomplished, then we had to allow on both sides of the line missions to go in to search and to find out whether there was anyone else who should go back to the country of origin. Now, it is a feeble memory that I have, but that was the story, and I don't remember that there was any 135,000. It strikes me there was more but maybe I'm wrong.

FOREIGN POLICY

Q. RUTHERFORD M. POATS, United Press International: Mr. President, sir, a moment ago you expressed regret at the possibility that the conduct as well as the issues in foreign affairs would become a major issue in the campaign. There has also been published speculation that both candidates might try to outdo each other in demonstrating how they would stand up to Khrushchev. I wonder, sir, if you could elaborate on your expression of regret and tell us whether you regard this issue of standing up to Khrushchev as one of the dangers you see in bringing foreign policy into the campaign.

THE PRESIDENT: It never even occurred to me to make that as one of the basic issues -- what to do with Mr. Khrushchev. I assumed that anyone who has got strong convictions as to the line he should take in negotiation to protect and advance the interests of his own country would push them forthrightly and courageously, and the point of mannerisms would not be particularly important. Now, this other part of your question -- my regret. You must remember I was in the army a long time, and I had no politics. I served my most important military positions under two Democratic Presidents, and it never occurred to me to -- and certainly never occurred to any of them -- to ask me what my politics were, if any. Now, it is in this kind -- with this kind of a background, that I would have hoped that our foreign affairs could be truly and as a matter of tradition almost conducted in a bipartisan spirit, and true bipartisan action. If we are going to make these things such an important part of political, or parties in debate, I think it is a little bit too bad.

RELIGION IN CAMPAIGN

Q. EDWARD P. MORGAN, ABC: Mr. President, according to published reports, anti-Catholic propaganda has markedly increased in the campaign. You have already told us that as far as you are concerned, a candidate's religion should not make any difference and should not be an issue. But a man whom you have publicly esteemed, Evangelist Billy Graham, now says that it is a legitimate issue and could be a decisive one in this election. Do you have any comment on that, and do you have any further thoughts on the problem in general?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as I say, my usual answer to this, I go back to the Constitution. We do have freedom of worship, and I think the Constitution means exactly what it says, and I think it is incumbent on all of us to respect the rights of others. Now, I haven't seen Billy Graham's statement, and therefore I don't know whether it is in context or not. I would say this: It should not be an issue. But I, on the other hand -- I am not so naive that I think that in some areas it will not be. It is just almost certain, because as long as you have got strong emotional convictions and reactions in these areas, there is going to be some of it -- you can't help it. But I certainly never encouraged it. And I don't think I would ever admit that it is really a legitimate question.

NIXON EXPERIENCE

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, one of your answers to a previous question raises this question: One of the issues in this campaign is seeming to turn on the question of Mr. Nixon's experience, and the Republicans to some extent almost want to claim that he has had a great deal of practice at being President. Now, in answer to the other question, I wonder if it would be fair to assume that what you mean is that he has been primarily an observer and not a participant in the Executive Branch of the Government. In other words, many people have been trying to get at the degree that he has -- I don't want to use that word "participated" -- but acted in important decisions, and it is hard to pin down.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it seems to me that there is some confusion here, haziness, that possibly needs a lot of clarification. I said he was not a part of decision-making. That has to be in the mind and heart of one man. All right. Every commander that I have ever known, or every leader, or every head of a big organization, has needed and sought consultative conferences with his principal subordinates. In this case, they are normally Cabinet officers. They include also such people as the head of GSA, the Budget Bureau, and the Vice President as one of the very top. So the Vice President has participated for eight years, or seven

and a half years, in all of the consultative meetings that have been held. And he has never hesitated, and if he had I would have been quite disappointed, he has never hesitated to express his opinion, and when he has been asked for it, expressed his opinion in terms of recommendation as to decision. But no one, and no matter how many differences or whether they are all unanimous -- no one has the decisive power. There is no voting. It is just -- you could take this body here, and say, "Look, we are going to do something about the streets down here, about parking around here for you people." All right. Now, everybody has got his say. But I have to handle, let's say, around the White House, and so who is going to decide -- I am; not this body. So Mr. Nixon has taken a full part in every principal discussion.

Q. MOHR: We understand that the power of decision is entirely yours, Mr. President. I just wondered if you could give us an example of a major idea of his that you had adopted in that role, as the decider and final --

THE PRESIDENT: If you give me a week, I might think of one. I don't remember.

Q. BELL: Thank you, Mr. President.

SUGAR MESSAGE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's message to Congress Aug. 23 on the curtailment of sugar imports from the Dominican Republic:

The meeting of foreign ministers of the American republics at San Jose, Costa Rica, has just completed its deliberations on the charges made against the Dominican Republic by the Government of Venezuela, as well as on the flagrant violation of human rights by the Trujillo regime. The foreign ministers voted unanimously to condemn the Dominican acts of aggression and intervention against Venezuela, culminating in the attempt on the life of the President of that country, and resolved to (1) break diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, and (2) interrupt partially economic relations with that country beginning with a suspension of trade in arms and implements of war, with the provision that the Council of the Organization of American States shall study the feasibility and desirability of extending this trade suspension to other articles. The United States joined with the other American republics in approving these measures.

Some 322,000 short tons of the sugar not being purchased from Cuba pursuant to the reduction in the Cuban quota is, under the July amendment to the Sugar Act, to be allocated to the

Dominican Republic. This allocation is in addition to the Dominican Republic's 1960 quota amounting to approximately 130,000 tons. Since total imports of sugar from the Dominican Republic in 1959 amounted only to about 84,000 tons, the statutory allocation would give that country a large sugar bonus seriously embarrassing to the United States in the conduct of our foreign relations throughout the hemisphere.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Government should have discretion to purchase elsewhere the quantity apportioned to the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment to the Sugar Act. I, therefore, request legislation providing that amounts which would be purchased in the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment need not be purchased there, but may be purchased from any foreign countries without regard to allocation.

I would also remind the Congress that the Sugar Act's present termination date of March 31, 1961 -- only three months after the reconvening of Congress next January -- could cause a serious gap in supplies, because it often takes as much as one or two months after purchase for sugar from distant areas to reach our refineries. Thus an extension of the Sugar Act beyond its present termination date is necessary at this session in order to protect consumers in the United States against the possibility of unreasonable prices for sugar next February and March.

I request that the Congress give urgent consideration to and take favorable action on the proposed legislation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

EISENHOWER CAMPAIGN PLANS

President Eisenhower Aug. 18 said that while the 1960 Republican Presidential campaign was "in other hands" and he would be "just a spectator," "I am going to do whatever I can to elect Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge and you can bet on that."

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Aug. 20 said the President had promised to make an election-eve appearance in behalf of the GOP ticket and to put in other political appearances where the party feels it would help. The White House Aug. 23 announced the President's first political speech of the campaign would be Sept. 29 at a Republican fund raising dinner in Chicago.

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 24 said he would probably make no more than two or three exclusively political appearances during the campaign, but pointed out that he had scheduled several "non-political" appearances before various groups in the period before the general election.

TEAMSTER MONITOR CHAIRMAN

Terence F. McShane of New York, a former F.B.I. agent, Aug. 23 was named chairman of the Teamsters Union board of monitors by Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts in Washington. Judge Letts established the three-man board in January 1958 to supervise a "house-cleaning" of the union. Since then the monitors and union have engaged in a series of legal conflicts.

McShane as chairman is supposed to be neutral. He was nominated by Godfrey P. Schmidt, former monitor and now attorney for a teamster group which opposes McShane for the chairmanship and has nominated Plato E. Pappas, counsel for the International Association of Machinists, who shares Hoffa's view that the board should be dissolved.

As an F.B.I. agent, McShane participated in investigations of Hoffa and the union in 1957. He testified for the prosecution at Hoffa's two wire-tapping trials in New York in 1958. Hoffa was acquitted.

LIVING COSTS

The Labor Department Aug. 25 announced its living cost index rose in July to 126.6 percent of the 1947-49 base. This represented a one-tenth of one percent increase for the fifth straight month.

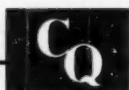
Capitol Briefs

PAULING INVESTIGATION

Federal District Court Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy Aug. 23 rejected a request by Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning biochemist, that the District Court rule as unconstitutional a Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee order requiring Pauling to appear Sept. 15 and give the names of persons who helped him circulate a petition in 1957 calling for a nuclear-test ban and a first step toward disarmament.

Judge McGarraghy said the order was not "subject to judicial review." Pauling's attorney immediately took the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Pauling June 21 refused to disclose the names at a Subcommittee hearing on alleged Communist influence in the anti-nuclear test movement, because he said he feared those involved in circulating the petition would be subjected to reprisals and this would retard the anti-bomb movement. He was ordered to reappear before the Subcommittee on Aug. 9, later changed to Sept. 18, and to produce the names. Pauling Aug. 5 filed the court appeal. (Weekly Report p. 1107)



NEVADA PRIMARY OUTLOOK

The single contest in Nevada's Sept. 6 Congressional primary is for the Republican nomination to challenge Rep. Walter S. Baring (D) for the At Large House seat. Baring himself is unopposed.

Running for the nomination are: former Sen. George (Molly) Malone (R 1947-59) of Reno, who lost his third Senate election bid to Howard W. Cannon (D) in 1958; William S. Tyson of Genoa, who was elected regent of the University of New Mexico in 1958, rancher and dairyman, a nephew of former Ambassador to Luxembourg Perle Mesta (1949-53); Richard M. Wiseman of Reno, public relations man and former state president of the Young Republicans; and George E. Shaner of Las Vegas, a former Air Force pilot now working for a commercial airline. (Weekly Report p. 1253)

CANDIDATES' CALENDAR

(For previous calendar see Weekly Report p. 1459)

KENNEDY

Aug. 18-19 -- In Washington, D.C. for Senate sessions. Aug. 18 Senate passed Kennedy's minimum wage bill.

Aug. 20 -- Independence, Mo. for meeting with former President Truman. Omaha, Neb., for Strategic Air Command briefing.

Aug. 21 -- Des Moines, Iowa, for meeting with farm leaders and farm speech.

Aug. 22-24 -- Washington, D.C., for Senate sessions. Aug. 24 addressed rally in Alexandria, Va.

JOHNSON

Aug. 18-20 -- Washington, D.C., for Senate sessions.

Aug. 21 -- Des Moines, Iowa, for farm meeting. Cincinnati, Ohio, for speech.

Aug. 22-24 -- Washington, D.C., for Senate session.

NIXON

Aug. 18-23 -- Washington, D.C., Aug. 18 met with GOP members of Agriculture committees. Aug. 19 met with leaders of farm organizations.

Aug. 24 -- Detroit, Mich., for speech to Veterans of Foreign Wars. Returned to Washington, D.C.

LODGE

Aug. 18-23 -- New York City for U.N. sessions. Aug. 19 announced resignation as Ambassador to U.N. effective Sept. 3.

Aug. 24 -- Washington, D.C. for reception honoring President Eisenhower. Return to New York City.

HOUSE NOMINATIONS

ALASKA -- R.L. Rettig of Anchorage defeated Jack Ryan, Fairbanks newspaperman, by a narrow margin in the Aug. 9 Alaska Republican Congressional primary. Rettig will face Rep. Ralph J. Rivers (D) in the general election. (Weekly Report p. 1439)

CONNECTICUT -- William St. Onge, 45, of Putnam, Aug. 22 was nominated by 2nd District members of the Democratic state central committee to replace Rep. Chester Bowles (D) as Democratic House candidate in the 2nd District. St. Onge, a city court and probate judge, managed Bowles' successful 1958 campaign. Bowles Aug. 11 withdrew from the race. Republican candidate is ex-Rep. Horace Seely Brown Jr. (1949-59). (Weekly Report, p. 1460).

IOWA -- State Senator Jack Miller, Sioux City, won Iowa GOP Senatorial nomination at July 20 state convention. (Weekly Report p. 995)

OKLAHOMA -- Clyde A. Wheeler Jr., a White House staff member for Congressional Relations and former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Aug. 12 was nominated by 6th District members of the Republican state committee to replace Alice W. Fryer, who resigned the nomination she received in the July 5 primary, as Republican House candidate in the 6th District. President Eisenhower Aug. 20 gave Wheeler a warm endorsement for the House seat. Democratic nominee is ex-Rep. Victor Wickersham (D 1941-47; 1949-57) who defeated incumbent Rep. Toby Morris in the July 5 Democratic primary. (Weekly Report p. 1202).

LODGE U.N. RESIGNATION

Henry Cabot Lodge Aug. 19 resigned as U.S. Representative to the United Nations effective Sept. 3. Lodge, the Republican nominee for Vice President, will begin active campaigning immediately thereafter. His resignation was delayed so that he could handle the resumption of disarmament negotiations at the U.N. for President Eisenhower.

Mr. Eisenhower, accepting Lodge's resignation with "deep regret," said his feeling was "mitigated by the knowledge that you do so only to offer yourself to the Nation in an elected post of high responsibility and opportunity for service." The country, Mr. Eisenhower wrote, "could ill afford to lose the service of a man of your abilities."

The White House Aug. 19 announced James J. Wadsworth of New York, Lodge's deputy at the U.N., would be appointed U.S. Representative in Lodge's place.

HARRIMAN AFRICAN TRIP

Former New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59) Aug. 23 departed the U.S. on a three-week fact-finding trip to West Africa for Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy. Nations on the Harriman itinerary were the Mali Federation, Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and the Congo.

On his departure Harriman charged the Eisenhower Administration with a lack of advance planning to prevent crises from developing in Latin America, Cuba and the Congo. Aug. 22 he said that as a private citizen he would try to convince Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba to cooperate with the United Nations. He declined to discuss the possibility he would accept a Cabinet position in a Kennedy Administration.

LEADERSHIP POST SPECULATION

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), current Senate Majority Whip, is reportedly the choice of Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and his running mate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, to succeed Johnson as Majority Leader if the Kennedy-Johnson ticket is elected in November, according to Aug. 20 newspaper reports.

Twenty-two of the 66 Democratic Senators responded to an Aug. 8 Congressional Quarterly poll asking them to name their three choices, in order of preference, for the Senate Majority Leadership if Johnson is elected Vice President. The results were as follows:

First choice:

Mansfield, 15;
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), 4;
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), William Proxmire (Wis.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), 1 each.

Second choice:

Monroney, 7;
Albert Gore (Tenn.), 2;
Humphrey, 2;
Mansfield, Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Clair Engle (Calif.), 1 each.
No choice, 5.

Third choice:

Monroney, 2; Humphrey, 2; Mansfield, Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Gore, Alan Bible (Nev.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Robert S. Kerr (Okla.), 1 each.
No choice, 11.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Vice President Richard M. Nixon has placed a ban on his workers discussing the "religious issue" in the Presidential campaign, Nixon press secretary Herbert G. Klein said Aug. 22. Quotes from the Nixon memo:

"1. No person or organization conditioning their support on religious grounds will be recognized in this campaign.

"2. There shall be no discussion of the religious issue in any literature by any volunteer group or party organization supporting the Vice President, and no literature of this kind from any source should be made available at campaign headquarters or otherwise distributed.

"3. Staff and volunteer workers should avoid discussing the 'religious issue' either informally or casually since this might be construed as some kind of deliberate campaign."

Pierre Salinger, press secretary for Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy, Aug. 22 said, "There probably will be some discussion of religion in the campaign.... I didn't say by the Senator.... It's being discussed every day."

Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D N.C.), Aug. 18 appointed honorary chairman of a business and professional group supporting the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, said, "If the religious issue had not been brought into the campaign, Nixon would be annihilated."

Jubilee, a national Catholic magazine, Aug. 24 said a poll of its readers showed 68 percent favored Kennedy, 16 percent favored Nixon and 16 percent were undecided. A March poll showed 45 percent for Kennedy, 31 percent for Nixon and the remainder for other candidates.

American evangelist Billy Graham Aug. 19 said religion would be a decisive factor in the U.S. Presidential election. Graham said the election "poses certain problems for Protestants because the Roman Catholic church is not only a religious institution but also a secular institution with its own ministers and ambassadors.... A man's religion cannot be divorced from his person and Kennedy has faced up to this."

In answer to a question at his Aug. 24 news conference, President Eisenhower said he would be "naive" to think some people would not make religion an issue but, as far as he was concerned, it was not a proper one.

AFRICAN STUDENT ROW

Apparent rival moves by the Presidential nominees to provide approximately \$100 thousand for transportation to America for African students became a political issue last week.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) Aug. 17 in a Senate speech said the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, of which Democratic Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy is a trustee, had tried to outbid the government in offering transportation. Scott said that after the State Department Aug. 15 had offered transportation, the Kennedy Foundation tried to "pluck this project away" by offering broader support to the program sponsor, African-American Students Foundation Inc. (AASF). Scott expressed concern "at the apparent misuse of tax-exempt foundation money for blatant political purposes."

Kennedy the same day called Scott's charges "the most unfair, distorted, malignant attack I have experienced in 14 years of politics." He said the State Department had at first turned down a request for aid after which the group applied to the Kennedy Foundation. When the foundation petitioned other foundations and was told no funds were available it agreed to supply the money itself, asking that the source of the donation not be made public.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Aug. 18 requested the State Department to explain its changed position in offering funds Aug. 15, particularly the effect of a request for reconsideration from James Shepley, and aide of Republican Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon.

The State Department Aug. 23 said it had agreed to provide the money within two days of a call from Shepley but cited changes in the program as the reason for the shift. Fulbright Aug. 23 said Shepley had become interested in the matter only after learning of the Kennedy Foundation offer and the Department had acted on "what it considered orders from Mr. Shepley."

Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, William B. Macomber Jr. said in the State Department reply, "I...understand that Mr. Shepley, following the Vice President's request, had started work on this project and had been working on it for several days prior to any knowledge of Senator Kennedy's interest."

William X. Scheinman, vice president of the AASF, in an Aug. 20 telegram to Fulbright said the State Department's explanation that its changed decision was "because we finally met requirements laid down by the Department is patently incorrect because the Department never laid down any requirements at all." He said the Department had "repeatedly" turned down requests for transportation aid during the past year.

Frank Montero, AASF president, Aug. 15 declined the State Department funds on the grounds that it had received sufficient aid from a private foundation.

Lobbyist Registrations

Eleven new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public August 6-19. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 1051)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation) the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Airlines Inc., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SCOTT C. WHITNEY, American Airlines Inc., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting civil aviation."

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- CHARLES N. BRADY, highway and legal department, American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to American motorists and travel generally."

2. Registrant -- CORNELIUS R. GRAY, highway and legal department, American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Avon Products Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- LEONARD J. CALHOUN, 411-14 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Minor amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act."

Previous Registrations -- California Mfrs. Assn., Merchants and Mfrs. Assn. of Los Angeles, Arnold Haskell, Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters, Inc., M.H. Sherman Co., Western Oil and Gas Assn., C.H. Stuart & Co., Inc. (1950 Almanac p. 771, 772, 773, 777, 781); Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, Avon Products Inc., Beauty Counselors Inc., C.H. Stuart & Co. Inc., The Cordage Institute, Natl. Tax Equality Assn. (1951 Almanac p. 695, 705, 706, 707, 713); Patent Equity Assn. Inc. (1953 Almanac p. 595); Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries (1956 Almanac p. 677).

● **EMPLOYER** -- The Government Patent Policy Study Committee, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HOLLABAUGH & JACOBS, law firm, 725 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of the patent provisions of HR 12049 (an Act to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and for other purposes) and any other legislative proposals which tend to sustain and strengthen the American Patent System and the right of an inventor (or his assignee) to obtain and enjoy full proprietary rights in his own inventions."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- CARLETON D. SMITH, RCA Bldg., 1725 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "As staff vice president in Washington for RCA, my principal interests concern public affairs, and legislative matters are not one of the main purposes of my employment nor of the monies I receive from my employer."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & FERON, attorneys at law, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Continuing interest in rescission of Section 4201, Title 26, U.S. Code", which imposes a 10 percent federal tax upon mechanical lighters, pencils, fountain pens and ball point pens.

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 1445.

Citizens

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT BY REPEALING THE SELF-JUDGING RESERVATION, 36 West 44th St., New York 36, N.Y. Filed 8/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal of the Connally Reservation, favor adoption of S Res 94". The so-called Connally Reservation was an amendment to a 1946 law permitting U.S. membership in the International Court of Justice; the amendment reserved to the U.S. the right to determine unilaterally what were matters of domestic concern, outside the Court's jurisdiction. (Weekly Report p. 959)

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Casimiro Giurici, pastryman, 906 East 141st St., Bronx, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHARLES L. CUSUMANO, lawyer, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y. Filed 7/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of a private bill to be introduced for the relief of Mr. Giurici to enable him to obtain the right of permanent residence in this country."

Previous Registrations -- Dr. Kuo-York Chynn, Domenica and Vincenzo Buttarro (1957 Almanac p. 762, 763); Fathy A. Kashmiry (1958 Almanac p. 653).

Labor

● **EMPLOYER** -- Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 1925 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- A.V. ATKINSON, Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 1925 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership."

Professional

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Dental Assn., 222 East Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.

Registrant -- HAL M. CHRISTENSEN, 222 East Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill. Filed 8/3/60.

CQ Senate Votes 188 through 192.

(For later votes see p. 1504)

Senate Votes Lead-Zinc Subsidies, Aid for Latin America, Contingency Fund Increase; Rejects Medical Aid Amendments

188. HR 8860. Authorize subsidies to small lead and zinc producers. Passed 59-28 (D 48-10; R 11-18), Aug. 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1483)

189. S 3861. Authorize \$500 million to aid the social development and economic growth of Latin America and \$100 million to aid Chilean recovery from recent earthquakes. Passed 54-19 (D 32-18; R 22-1), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1484)

190. S 3855. Increase by \$100 million, to \$250 million, the fiscal 1961 authorization for the President's Mutual Security contingency fund. Passed 59-14 (D 36-14; R 23-0), Aug. 19, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1483)

191. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Javits (R N.Y.) substitute for pending Anderson (D N.M.) amendment (see below) providing a choice of specified minimum medical benefits, financed by federal-state matching grants, for persons over 65 in states choosing to participate in the program. Rejected 28-67 (D 0-62; R 28-5), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1477)

192. HR 12580. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment providing medical benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax. Rejected 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32), Aug. 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192	Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192	Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192
Yea	59	54	59	28	44	Yea	48	32	36	0	43	Yea	11	22	23	28	1
Nay	28	19	14	67	51	Nay	10	18	14	62	19	Nay	18	1	0	5	32

188189190191192						188189190191192						188189190191192						Y Record Vote For (yes). ✓ Paired For. 1 Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hill	Y	?	?	N	N	Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Curtis	N	?	?	N	N		Johnston	Y	N	N	?
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Capehart	?	?	?	Y	N	Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Bartlett	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Bible	Y	N	N	N	Y		Case	Y	Y	Y	N
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	Y	Martin	?	?	?	?	?	Cannon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE					
Hayden	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bridges	N	?	?	Y	N		Gore	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	?	X	Y	N	Schoeppel	Y	?	?	Y	N	Cotton	N	?	?	Y	N	Kefauver	Y	?	?	N	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	-	X	Cooper	?	?	?	Y	N	Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	N	Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH					
Engle	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Moss	Y	N	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	Y	N	?	?	N	Chavez	?	Y	N	-	Y	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	N		Aiken	X	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA					
Dodd	?	✓	✓	N	Y	Beall	?	?	?	Y	N	Ervin	Y	N	N	N	N		Byrd	N	X	X	N
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Butler	N	?	?	Y	N	Jordan	?	N	N	N	N	Robertson	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON					
Frear	N	Y	N	N	N	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Burdick	Y	✓	?	N	✓		Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N	Saltonstall	N	?	?	Y	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Magnuson	Y	?	?	N	Y
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hart	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	Lausche	N	?	?	N	Y		Byrd	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN					
Russell	?	N	N	N	N	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Kerr	Y	X	X	N	N		Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	N	N	McCarthy	Y	?	?	N	Y	Monroney	?	Y	Y	N	N	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING					
Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Eastland	Y	N	N	N	N	Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		McGee	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	N	Lusk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	?	?	N	Y
IDAHO						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA						Wyoming					
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Hennings	?	?	?	-	?	Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y						
Dvorshak	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	N						
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND						Wyoming					
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Green	N	?	?	N	Y						
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Murray	Y	?	?	N	Y	Pastore	N	?	?	N	Y						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 84 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 184, 185, 186, 188, 189.)

House Votes on Foreign Propaganda, Merchant Marine, Guam Farm Services; Cites N.Y. Port Official, Puerto Rican

- 84.** HR 12753. Strengthen provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act with regard to the labelling of foreign propaganda disseminated within the U.S.. Walter (D Pa.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Adopted 395-3 (D 251-3; R 144-0), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 266 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 1482)
- 85.** HR 5383. Place the faculty and administrative staff at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy under full civil service status without the loss of rights derived from their previous status, and give the Academy the same status as the U.S. Naval Academy. Bonner (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Adopted 291-90 (D 239-3; R 52-87), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 254 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 86.** HR 9866. Establish federal agricultural services for 40,000 U.S. citizens on Guam. The program would allow employment

of up to five employees of the Agriculture Department and an annual expenditure of up to \$100,000. Cooley (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Rejected 203-151 (D 187-36; R 16-115), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 235 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion.

- 87.** H Res 607. Citing S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish subpoenaed documents to the House Judiciary Anti-trust Subcommittee. Adopted 270-124 (D 207-44; R 63-80), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 1482)

- 88.** H Res 611. Citing Consuelo Burgos De Saez Pagan for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Adopted 384-0 (D 241-0; R 143-0), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 1485)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88	Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88	Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88
Yea	395	291	203	270	384	Yea	251	239	187	207	241	Yea	144	52	16	63	143
Nay	3	90	151	124	0	Nay	3	3	36	44	0	Nay	0	87	115	80	0

84 85 86 87 88						84 85 86 87 88						84 85 86 87 88						- KEY -						
ALABAMA						ALASKA						ARIZONA						Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. † Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. — Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.						
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Udall	Y	Y	✓	?	?								
1 Boykin	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Udall	Y	Y	✓	?	?	1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	Y	84 85 86 87 88						
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	ARKANSAS	5 Alford	Y	Y	Y	Y	IOWA						
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	?	2 Bowles	?	Y	?	?	?	1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Coad						
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Doddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Smith						
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gianno	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Mills	?	?	?	?	?	2 Wolf						
5 Rains	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Norrell	?	?	?	?	?	3 Gross						
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Kowalski	N	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven						
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	CALIFORNIA	7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen					
ALABAMA						DELAWARE	AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Kyl					
25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA	FLORIDA						2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel					
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	KANSAS						
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (C.W.)	?	✓	✓	?	?	5 Breeding						
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Haley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Miller (G.P.)	?	✓	✓	?	?	2 George						
22 Holt	Y	N	N	N	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Moss	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	3 Hargis						
18 Hosmer	Y	?	N	N	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	29 Sound	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Avery						
16 Jackson	Y	?	?	X	Y	3 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Shelley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees						
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith						
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	KENTUCKY						
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	GEORGIA	GEORGIA						10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Burke					
COLORADO						8 Blitch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Natcher						
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	28 Utt	Y	N	X	N	Y	7 Perkins						
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	30 Wilson	Y	?	N	Y	Y	5 Spence						
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Forrester	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Younger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Strublefield						
CONNECTICUT						9 Landrum	Y	?	N	?	?	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	23 Doyle	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	6 Watts					
2 Bowles	?	Y	?	?	?	7 Mitchell	?	?	?	?	?	19 Holfield	?	✓	✓	?	?	8 Siler						
1 Doddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	LOUISIANA	2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	?	?	2 Baggas					
3 Gianno	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Hargis						
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson	Y	?	?	?	?	1 Hebert	?	?	✓	✓	✓	1 Avery						
AL Kowalski	N	Y	?	Y	Y							8 McSwen	?	?	?	?	?	4 Rees						
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y													6 Smith						
DELAWARE																		?						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y													X						
FLORIDA																		?						
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	N	Y													?						
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	N	Y													?						
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y													?						
3 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	N	Y													?						
GEORGIA																		?						
8 Blitch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y													?						
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
5 Davis	Y	Y	?	Y	Y													?						
4 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y													?						
3 Forrester	Y	Y	N	Y	Y													?						
9 Landrum	Y	?	N	?	?													?						
7 Mitchell	?	?	?	?	?													?						
2 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													?						
1 Preston	Y	Y	Y	?	?													?						
6 Vinson	Y	?	?	?	?													?						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 84 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 184, 185, 186, 188, 189.)

84 85 86 87 88	84 85 86 87 88	84 85 86 87 88	84 85 86 87 88
6 Morrison ? ✓ ✓ ✓ ? 5 Passman Y Y ? N Y 7 Thompson ? ✓ ✓ ? ? 3 Willis ? Y ✓ Y Y MAINE 2 Coffin Y Y Y N Y 1 Oliver ? ✓ ✓ ? ? 3 McIntire Y Y Y N Y MARYLAND 2 Brewster Y Y N Y Y 4 Fallon Y Y Y N Y 6 Foley Y Y Y Y Y 7 Friedel Y Y Y Y Y 3 Garmatz Y Y Y Y Y 1 Johnson Y Y N Y Y 5 Lankford Y Y N Y Y MASSACHUSETTS 2 Boland Y Y Y Y Y 13 Burke Y Y Y N Y 4 Donohue Y Y N Y Y 7 Lane Y Y N Y Y 8 Macdonald Y Y Y Y Y 12 McCormack Y Y Y Y Y 11 O'Neill Y ✓ ✓ N Y 3 Philbin Y Y N Y Y 6 Bates Y N N Y Y 1 Conte Y Y N N Y 10 Curtis Y Y N N Y 9 Keith Y Y N Y Y 14 Martin Y Y N ? Y 5 Rogers ? ? ? ? ? MICHIGAN 7 O'Hara Y Y Y Y Y 12 Bennett Y N ? Y Y 8 Bentley Y N N Y Y 18 Broomfield Y N N N Y 10 Cedarberg Y N N N Y 6 Chamberlain Y Y N Y Y 5 Ford Y N N Y Y 9 Griffin Y N N Y Y 4 Hoffman Y N N Y Y 3 Johansen Y Y N Y Y 11 Knox Y N N Y Y 2 Meador Y N X Y Y Detroit-Wayne County 13 Diggs Y Y Y Y ? 15 Dingell Y Y Y Y Y 17 Griffiths Y Y Y Y Y 16 Lesinski Y Y Y Y Y 1 Machrowicz Y ✓ ✓ Y ? 14 Rabaut Y Y Y Y Y MINNESOTA 8 Blatnik Y Y Y Y Y 4 Karth Y Y ✓ Y Y 6 Marshall Y Y N Y Y 3 Wier Y Y ? Y Y 7 Andersen Y Y N Y Y 1 Quie Y N N ? ? 5 Judd Y Y N Y Y 9 Langen Y Y N N Y 2 Nelson Y N N N Y MISSISSIPPI 1 Abernethy Y Y Y N Y 6 Colmer Y Y N N Y 3 Smith Y Y ? N Y 2 Whitten Y Y ? N Y 4 Williams Y Y N N Y 5 Winstead Y Y N N Y MISSOURI 5 Bolling ? ? ? ? ? 7 Brown Y Y Y Y Y 9 Cannon Y ? ? Y Y 8 Carnahan Y Y Y Y Y 4 Randall Y Y Y Y Y 6 Hull Y Y Y Y Y 10 Jones Y Y Y N Y 1 Korsten Y Y Y Y Y 11 Moulder Y Y Y Y Y 3 Sullivan Y Y Y Y Y 2 Curtis Y N N N Y MONTANA 2 Anderson ? ? ✓ Y Y 1 Metcalf Y Y Y Y Y	NEBRASKA 3 Brock Y Y Y N Y 4 McGinley Y Y Y N Y 2 Cunningham Y N N N Y 1 Weaver Y N N N Y NEVADA AL Baring ? ✓ ✓ ? ? NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 Bass Y N N Y Y 1 Merrow Y Y Y Y Y NEW JERSEY 11 Addonizio Y Y Y Y Y 14 Daniels Y Y Y N Y 13 Gallagher Y Y Y N Y 10 Rodino Y Y Y Y Y 4 Thompson Y ✓ ✓ N Y 3 Auchincloss Y Y X N Y 1 Cabill Y N N Y Y 8 Canfield Y Y Y Y Y 6 Dwyer Y Y Y Y Y 5 Frelinghuysen Y Y Y Y Y 2 Glenn Y ? X N Y 9 Osmer Y Y N N Y 12 Wallbauer Y Y N Y Y 7 Widnall Y Y N Y Y NEW MEXICO AL Montoya Y Y Y Y Y AL Morris Y Y Y Y Y NEW YORK 41 Dulski Y N N Y Y 30 O'Brien Y Y Y N Y 32 Stratton Y Y Y N Y 27 Barry Y N Y Y Y 3 Becker Y N N Y Y 2 Derounian Y N N Y Y 26 Dooley Y N Y N Y 33 Kilburn ? X X X ? 40 Miller Y N N N Y 39 Ostertag Y N N N Y 42 Pillion Y N N Y Y 34 Pirnie Y N N N Y 43 Goodell Y N N N Y 35 Riehlman Y N N N Y 37 Robison Y N N N Y 28 St. George Y N N N Y 36 Taber Y N N N Y 31 Taylor ? X X X ? 1 Wainwright Y N N Y Y 38 Weiss Y Y N N Y 29 Wharton Y X X N Y New York City 8 Anuso Y N Y Y Y 24 Buckley Y Y ✓ Y Y 11 Celler Y Y Y Y Y 7 Delaney Y Y Y Y Y 23 Gilbert Y Y Y Y Y 19 Farstein Y Y Y Y Y 22 Healey Y Y Y Y Y 6 Holtzman Y Y Y Y Y 10 Kelly Y Y Y Y Y 9 Keogh Y Y ✓ Y Y 13 Multer Y Y Y Y Y 16 Powell Y Y ✓ ? ? 14 Rooney Y Y Y Y Y 18 Santangelo Y Y Y Y Y 20 Teller Y Y Y Y Y 21 Zelenko Y N Y Y Y 5 Bosch Y N N N Y 12 Dorn Y N N N Y 25 Fino Y N N N Y 4 Halpern Y N Y N Y 17 Lindsay Y Y N N Y 15 Ray Y Y N N Y NORTH CAROLINA 9 Alexander Y Y N Y Y 3 Barden Y ? ? ? ? 1 Bonner Y Y Y Y Y 4 Cooley Y Y Y Y Y 6 Durham ? ? ✓ Y Y 2 Fountain Y Y Y Y Y 12 Taylor Y Y Y Y Y 8 Kitchin Y Y N Y Y	7 Lennon Y Y Y Y Y 5 Scott Y Y Y Y Y 11 Whitener Y Y Y Y Y 10 Jonas Y Y N Y Y NORTH DAKOTA AL Vacancy Y N N Y Y AL Short Y N N Y Y OHIO 9 Ashley ? ✓ ✓ Y Y 11 Cook Y Y Y Y Y 20 Feighan Y Y Y Y Y 18 Hays Y Y Y Y Y 19 Kirwan ? ✓ ✓ ? ? 17 Levering Y Y Y Y Y 10 Moeller Y Y N Y Y 6 Vacancy Y N N Y Y 21 Vanik ? Y N Y Y 14 Ayres Y N N Y Y 13 Baumbart ? X X ? ? 8 Betts Y N N Y Y 22 Bolton Y N N Y Y 16 Bow Y Y N Y Y 7 Brown Y N N Y Y 12 Devine Y N N N Y 15 Henderson Y N N Y Y 2 Hess ? X X ? ? 5 Latta Y N N Y Y 4 McCulloch Y Y N Y Y 23 Minshall Y N N N Y 3 Schenck Y N N Y Y 1 Scherer Y N N Y Y OKLAHOMA 3 Albert Y Y Y Y Y 2 Edmondson Y Y Y Y Y 5 Jarman Y Y Y Y Y 6 Morris Y Y Y Y Y 4 Steed Y ? ✓ Y Y 1 Belcher Y N ? Y Y OREGON 3 Green Y Y Y N Y 4 Porter Y Y Y Y Y 2 Ullman Y Y Y Y Y 1 Norblad Y N N Y Y PENNSYLVANIA 25 Clark Y Y Y Y Y 21 Dent Y Y Y Y Y 11 Flood Y Y Y Y Y 30 Holland Y Y Y Y Y 28 Moorhead Y Y Y Y Y 26 Morgan Y Y Y Y Y 10 Prokop Y Y Y Y Y 19 Quigley Y Y Y Y Y 14 Rhodes Y Y Y Y Y 15 Walter Y ? ✓ Y Y 17 Schneebeli Y N N N Y 29 Corbett Y Y Y Y Y 8 Curtin Y Y N N Y 9 Dague Y N N N Y 12 Fenton Y Y N N Y 27 Fulton Y Y Y Y Y 23 Gavin Y Y X Y Y 24 Kearns Y N Y Y Y 13 Lafore Y N N N Y 7 Milliken Y N N N Y 16 Mumma Y N N N Y 22 Saylor Y Y N Y Y 18 Vacancy Y Y N N Y 20 Van Zandt Y Y N N Y Philadelphia 1 Barrett Y Y Y Y Y 3 Byrne Y Y Y Y Y 2 Granahan Y Y Y Y Y 5 Green Y Y Y Y Y 4 Nix Y Y Y Y Y 6 Toll Y Y Y Y Y RHODE ISLAND 2 Fogarty Y ✓ ✓ Y Y 1 Forand Y ✓ ✓ ? ? SOUTH CAROLINA 4 Ashmore Y Y N Y Y 3 Dorn Y Y N N Y 5 Hemphill Y Y N Y Y	6 McMillan Y Y Y N Y 2 Riley Y Y Y N Y 1 Rivers ? Y Y N Y SOUTH DAKOTA 1 McGovern Y Y Y Y Y 2 Berry Y N N N Y TENNESSEE 6 Bass Y Y Y Y Y 9 Davis ? ? ? ? ? 8 Everett ? Y Y ? ? 4 Evins Y Y Y N Y 3 Frazier Y Y N Y Y 5 Loser Y Y Y Y Y 7 Murray ? ? ? ? ? 2 Baker Y ? X N Y 1 Reece Y Y X N Y TEXAS 3 Beckworth Y Y Y Y Y 2 Brooks Y Y Y Y Y 17 Burleson Y Y Y N Y 22 Casey Y Y Y N Y 7 Dowdy Y Y N N Y 21 Fisher Y Y N Y Y 13 Ikard Y Y Y ? Y 20 Kilday Y Y Y Y Y 15 Kilgore Y Y Y Y Y 19 Mahon Y Y Y Y Y 1 Patman Y Y Y Y Y 11 Poage Y Y Y N Y 4 Rayburn Y Y Y Y Y 18 Rogers Y Y Y N Y 16 Rutherford Y Y Y Y Y 6 Teague ? ? ? ? ? 8 Thomas Y ? ? ? ? 9 Thompson Y Y Y Y Y 10 Thornberry Y Y Y Y Y 12 Wright Y Y Y Y ? 14 Young Y Y Y Y Y 5 Alger Y N N N Y UTAH 2 King Y Y N Y Y 1 Dixon Y Y Y Y Y VERMONT AL Meyer N Y Y Y ? VIRGINIA 4 Abbutt Y Y Y N Y 1 Downing Y Y Y Y Y 3 Gary Y Y N Y Y 2 Hardy Y Y N Y Y 7 Harrison Y Y Y Y Y 9 Jennings Y Y Y Y Y 8 Smith Y ? ? ? ? 5 Tuck Y Y N N Y 10 Broynhill Y Y N N Y 6 Poff Y N N N Y WASHINGTON 7 Magnuson ? ✓ ✓ ? ? 5 Horan Y Y ? ? ? 3 Vacancy Y Y N N Y 4 May Y Y N N Y 1 Pelly Y Y N Y Y 6 Tolleson Y Y N N Y 2 Westland Y N N N Y WEST VIRGINIA 3 Bailey Y Y ✓ Y ? 4 Hechler Y Y N Y Y 5 Kee Y ? ✓ Y Y 6 Slack Y Y Y Y Y 2 Staggers Y Y Y Y Y 1 Moore Y N N Y Y WISCONSIN 1 Flynn Y Y Y Y ? 9 Johnson Y Y Y Y Y 2 Kastenmeier Y Y Y Y Y 5 Reuss Y Y Y Y Y 4 Zablocki Y Y Y Y Y 8 Byrnes Y N N N Y 7 Laird Y N N N Y 10 O'Konski Y Y Y Y Y 6 Van Pelt Y Y N N Y 3 Withrow ? X X ? ? WYOMING AL Thomson Y Y N N Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending Aug. 26, 1960 -- PAGE 1501

CQ House Votes 89 through 90.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 191, 192.)

House Passes Resolution to Create U.S. Citizens

Commission to NATO After Adopting Rule to Debate It

89. H Res 587. An open rule providing one hour for debate on S J Res 170, to authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and the House of a U.S. Citizen Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, provide for the Commission's participation in an international convention of citizens from NATO nations, and authorize \$300,000 for Commission expenses. Passed 349-39 (D 236-12; R 113-27), Aug. 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 1482)

90. S J Res 170. Authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and House of a private citizen U.S. Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Passed 288-103 (D 197-53; R 91-50), Aug. 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	89	90		Vote No.	89	90		Vote No.	89	90	
Yea	349	288		Yea	236	197		Yea	113	91	
Nay	39	103		Nay	12	53		Nay	27	50	

89 90	89 90	89 90	- KEY -	
89 90	89 90	89 90		
ALABAMA			Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	Y N		✓ Paired For.	
1 Boykin	Y Y		‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	Y Y		N Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	? ?		X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y Y		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	Y Y		? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
5 Rains	Y Y			
4 Roberts	Y Y			
6 Selden	Y Y			
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y Y			
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y Y			
1 Rhodes	Y N			
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	N N			
1 Gathings	Y Y			
4 Harris	Y ?			
2 Mills	Y N			
6 Norrell	? ?			
3 Trimble	Y Y			
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y Y			
14 Hagen	Y Y			
2 Johnson	Y Y			
11 McFall	Y Y			
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y Y			
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y Y			
3 Moss	Y Y			
29 Sound	Y Y			
5 Shelley	? Y			
27 Sheppard	Y Y			
12 Sisk	Y Y			
6 Baldwin	Y Y			
10 Gubser	Y Y			
4 Mailliard	Y Y			
13 Teague	Y Y			
28 Utt	N N			
30 Wilson	Y Y			
9 Younger	Y Y			
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	Y Y			
19 Holifield	Y Y			
25 Kase	Y Y			
17 King	Y Y			
26 Roosevelt	Y Y			
21 Hiestand	N N			
22 Holt	N N			
18 Hosmer	N N			
16 Jackson	Y Y			
24 Lipscomb	Y Y			
15 McDonough	Y Y			
20 Smith	? N			
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y Y			
2 Johnson	Y Y			
1 Rogers	Y Y			
3 Chenoweth	Y Y			
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	Y Y			
1 Doddario	Y Y			
3 Gaiimo	Y Y			
4 Irwin	Y Y			
AL Kowalski	Y Y			
5 Monagan	Y Y			
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y Y			
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y ?			
4 Fascell	Y Y			
7 Haley	N N			
5 Harlong	Y N			
8 Matthews	N N			
6 Rogers	Y N			
3 Sikes	Y N			
1 Cramer	Y Y			
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	Y N			
10 Brown	Y Y			
5 Davis	N N			
4 Flynt	Y N			
3 Forrester	N N			
9 Landrum	? ?			
7 Mitchell	? ?			
2 Pitcher	Y Y			
1 Preston	? ?			
6 Vinson	? ?			
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y Y			
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	Y N			
2 Budge	N N			
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	Y Y			
21 Mack	Y Y			
24 Price	Y Y			
23 Shipley	Y Y			
16 Allen	Y Y			
17 Arends	Y Y			
19 Chiperfield	Y Y			
14 Hoffman	N N			
15 Mason	N N			
18 Michel	Y Y			
20 Simpson	Y N			
22 Springer	Y Y			
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy	Y ?			
1 Dawson	Y ?			
5 Kluczynski	Y Y			
7 Libonati	Y Y			
3 Murphy	Y Y			
6 O'Brien	Y Y			
2 O'Hara	Y Y			
11 Pucinski	Y Y			
8 Rostenkowski	Y Y			
9 Yates	Y Y			
13 Church	Y Y			
10 Collier	Y Y			
4 Deruinski	Y N			
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y Y			
3 Brademas	Y Y			
8 Denton	Y Y			
10 Harmon	Y N			
9 Hogan	Y Y			
1 Madden	Y Y			
5 Roush	Y Y			
6 Wampler	Y Y			
4 Adair	Y Y			
7 Bray	N N			
2 Hallick	Y Y			
IOWA				
6 Coad	Y Y			
5 Smith	Y Y			
2 Wolf	Y Y			
3 Gross	N N			
8 Hoeve	Y N			
7 Jensen	N N			
4 Kyl	Y N			
1 Schwengel	Y Y			
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	Y Y			
2 George	Y Y			
3 Hargis	Y Y			
1 Avery	Y Y			
4 Rees	Y Y			
6 Smith	? X			
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y Y			
4 Chelf	Y Y			
2 Natcher	Y Y			
7 Perkins	Y Y			
5 Spence	Y Y			
1 Stubblefield	Y Y			
6 Watts	Y Y			
8 Siler	N N			
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	? Y			
4 Brooks	Y N			
1 Hebert	? ✓			
8 McSwen	? ?			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 89 through 90.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 191, 192.)

89 90	89 90	89 90	89 90
6 Morrison ? ?	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon Y Y	6 McMillan N N
5 Passman Y N	3 Brock Y N	5 Scott Y N	2 Riley Y Y
7 Thompson ? ?	4 McGinley Y N	11 Whitener Y N	1 Rivers ? Y
3 Willis Y Y	2 Cunningham Y Y	10 Jonas Y Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver Y Y	NORTH DAKOTA	1 McGovern Y Y
2 Coffin Y Y	NEVADA	AL Vacancy	2 Berry N N
1 Oliver Y Y	AL Baring Y N	AL Short	TENNESSEE
3 McIntire Y Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass Y Y	9 Ashley Y Y	9 Davis ? ?
2 Brewster Y Y	1 Merrow Y Y	11 Cook Y Y	8 Everett Y Y
4 Fallon Y Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan N N	4 Evins Y Y
6 Foley Y Y	11 Addonizio Y Y	18 Hays Y Y	3 Frazier Y Y
7 Friedel Y Y	14 Daniels Y Y	19 Kirwan ? ✓	5 Loser ? ?
3 Garmatz Y Y	13 Gallagher Y Y	17 Levering Y Y	7 Murray ? ?
1 Johnson Y Y	10 Rodino Y Y	10 Moeller Y Y	2 Baker Y Y
5 Lankford Y Y	4 Thompson ? ?	6 Vacancy	1 Reece ? N
MASSACHUSETTS	3 Auchincloss Y Y	21 Vanik Y Y	TEXAS
2 Boland Y Y	1 Cabill Y Y	14 Ayres Y Y	3 Beckworth Y Y
13 Burke Y Y	8 Canfield Y Y	13 Baumhart ? X	2 Brooks Y Y
4 Donahue Y Y	6 Dwyer Y Y	8 Betts Y N	17 Burleson Y Y
7 Lane Y Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y Y	22 Bolton Y Y	22 Casey Y N
8 Macdonald ? Y	2 Glenn Y ?	16 Bow N N	7 Dowdy N N
12 McCormack Y Y	9 Osmers Y Y	7 Brown Y N	21 Fisher Y Y
11 O'Neill Y Y	12 Wallbauser Y Y	12 Devine N N	13 Ikard ? ?
3 Philbin Y Y	7 Widnall Y Y	15 Henderson Y Y	20 Kilday Y Y
6 Bates Y Y	NEW MEXICO	2 Hess ? X	15 Kilgore Y Y
1 Conte Y Y	AL Montoya Y N	5 Latta Y Y	19 Mahon ? ?
10 Curtis Y Y	AL Morris Y N	4 McCulloch Y Y	1 Patman Y Y
9 Keith Y Y	NEW YORK	23 Minshall N N	11 Poage Y Y
14 Martin Y Y	41 Dulski Y Y	3 Schenck Y Y	4 Rayburn Y N
5 Rogers ? ?	30 O'Brien Y Y	1 Scherer Y N	18 Rogers Y N
MICHIGAN	32 Stratton Y Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford Y N
7 O'Hara Y Y	27 Barry Y Y	3 Albert Y Y	6 Teague Y N
12 Bennett Y Y	3 Becker Y Y	2 Edmondson Y Y	8 Thomas Y Y
8 Bentley ? ✓	2 Derounian Y Y	5 Jarman Y Y	9 Thompson Y Y
18 Broomfield Y Y	26 Dooley Y Y	6 Morris Y Y	10 Thornberry Y Y
10 Cederberg Y N	33 Kilburn ? X	4 Steed Y N	12 Wright Y Y
6 Chamberlain Y Y	40 Miller Y Y	1 Belcher Y N	14 Young Y Y
5 Ford Y Y	39 Ostertag Y Y	OREGON	5 Alger N N
9 Griffin ? Y	42 Pillion N N	3 Green Y Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman N N	34 Pirnie Y N	4 Porter Y Y	2 King Y Y
3 Johansen N N	43 Goodell Y N	2 Ullman Y Y	1 Dixon Y Y
11 Knox Y Y	35 Riehlman Y Y	1 Norblad Y Y	VERMONT
2 Meader Y Y	37 Robison Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Meyer Y Y
Detroit-Wayne County	28 St. George Y N	25 Clark Y Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs Y Y	36 Taber N N	21 Dent Y Y	4 Abbitt Y N
15 Dingell Y Y	31 Taylor ? X	11 Flood Y Y	1 Downing Y N
17 Griffiths Y Y	1 Wainwright Y ✓	30 Holland Y Y	3 Gary Y N
16 Lesinski Y Y	38 Weis Y Y	28 Moorhead Y Y	2 Hardy Y Y
1 Machrowicz Y Y	29 Wharton N N	26 Morgan Y Y	7 Harrison Y N
14 Rabaut Y Y	New York City	10 Prokop Y Y	9 Jennings Y N
MINNESOTA	8 Anuso ? Y	19 Quigley Y Y	8 Smith Y N
6 Blatnik Y Y	24 Buckley ? ✓	14 Rhodes Y Y	5 Tuck Y N
4 Kartli Y Y	11 Celler Y ✓	15 Walter Y Y	10 Broyhill Y Y
6 Marshall Y Y	7 Delaney Y Y	17 Schneebeli Y Y	6 Poff Y N
3 Wier Y N	23 Gilbert Y Y	29 Corbett Y Y	WASHINGTON
7 Andersen Y N	19 Farbstain Y Y	8 Curtin Y Y	7 Magnuson ? ?
1 Quie ? ?	22 Healey ? ?	9 Dague Y Y	5 Horan Y Y
5 Judd Y Y	6 Holtzman ? ?	12 Fenton Y Y	3 Vacancy Y Y
9 Langen Y Y	10 Kelly Y Y	27 Fulton Y Y	4 May Y Y
2 Nelsen Y Y	9 Keogh Y Y	23 Gavin Y N	1 Pelly Y N
MISSISSIPPI	13 Multer Y Y	24 Kearns Y Y	6 Tollefson Y Y
1 Abernethy Y N	16 Powell Y Y	13 Lafore Y Y	2 Westland N N
6 Colmer Y N	14 Rooney Y Y	7 Milliken Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith Y Y	18 Santangelo Y Y	16 Mumma Y Y	3 Bailey N N
2 Whitten Y N	20 Teller Y Y	22 Saylor Y N	4 Hechler Y Y
4 Williams N N	21 Zelenko Y Y	18 Vacancy Y N	5 Kee ? ?
5 Winstead N N	5 Bosch N N	20 Van Zandt Y N	6 Slack Y Y
MISSOURI	12 Dorn Y Y	Philadelphia	2 Stoggers Y Y
5 Bolling ? ?	25 Fino Y Y	1 Barrett ? ?	1 Moore Y Y
7 Brown Y Y	4 Halpern Y Y	3 Byrne Y Y	WISCONSIN
9 Cannon Y N	17 Lindsay Y Y	2 Granahan Y Y	1 Flynn Y Y
8 Carnahan Y Y	15 Ray Y Y	5 Green Y Y	9 Johnson Y Y
4 Randall Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix ? ?	2 Kastenmeier Y Y
6 Hull Y N	9 Alexander Y N	6 Toll Y Y	5 Reuss Y Y
10 Jones Y N	3 Barden ? ?	RHODE ISLAND	4 Zablocki Y Y
1 Karsten Y N	1 Bonner ? ?	2 Fogarty Y Y	8 Byrnes N N
11 Maulder Y Y	4 Cooley Y Y	1 Forand Y Y	7 Laird Y Y
3 Sullivan Y Y	6 Durham Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	10 O'Konski N N
2 Curtis Y N	2 Fountain Y N	4 Ashmore ? N	6 Van Pelt N N
MONTANA	12 Taylor Y N	3 Dorn N N	3 Withrow ? X
2 Anderson Y Y	8 Kitchin Y N	5 Hemphill Y Y	WYOMING
1 Metcalf Y Y			AL Thomson Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

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Week ending Aug. 26, 1960 -- PAGE 1503

CQ Senate Votes 193 through 195.

(For earlier votes see p. 1499)

Senate Accepts Long Amendment on Mental, TB Patients; Passes Social Security Bill, \$4 Billion Mutual Security Aid

193. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Long (D La.) amendments to include coverage of mental and tuberculosis patients in state programs for the medically needy. Accepted 51-38 (D 43-15; R 8-23), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For previous votes, see p. 1499)

194. HR 12580. Passage of the amended bill providing increased coverage under existing programs and authorizing a new program of federal grants to the states for medical care for the low-income aged. Passed 91-2 (D 60-1; R 31-1), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

195. HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961, providing \$3,981,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program and \$7,704,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Army. Passed 67-26 (D 41-19; R 26-7), Aug. 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1479)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	193	194	195		Vote No.	193	194	195		Vote No.	193	194	195	
Yea	51	91	67		Yea	43	60	41		Yea	8	31	26	
Nay	38	2	26		Nay	15	1	19		Nay	23	1	7	

193 194 195			193 194 195			193 194 195			193 194 195		
ALABAMA				INDIANA		NEBRASKA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	Hartke	Y	Curtis	N	Y	N		
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Capehart	N	Hruska	N	Y	N		
ALASKA				IOWA		NEVADA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Bible	Y	Y	N		
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Martin	? ? ?	Cannon	Y	Y	Y		
ARIZONA				KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Carlson	N	Bridges	N	Y	Y		
Goldwater	N	N	N	Schoeppel	N	Cotton	N	Y	Y		
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright	? ‡	Y		Cooper	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y		
McClellan	N	Y	N	Morton	N	Case	N	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO					
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y		
Kuchel	X ‡	Y		Long	Y	Chavez	? Y ‡				
COLORADO				MAINE		NEW YORK					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Muskin	Y	Javits	Y	Y	Y		
Allott	N	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Keating	Y	Y	Y		
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	Ervin	N	Y	N		
Bush	N	Y	Y	Butler	N	Jordan	N	Y	N		
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA					
Frear	N	Y	N	Kennedy	Y	Burdick	Y	Y	Y		
Williams	N	Y	N	Saltonstall	N	Young	Y	Y	N		
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN		OHIO					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Hart	N	Lausche	N	Y	Y		
Smathers	Y	Y	N	McNamara	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y		
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA					
Russell	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	Kerr	N	Y	N		
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	McCarthy	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Y		
HAWAII				MISSISSIPPI		OREGON					
Long	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y		
Fong	? Y	Y		Sennis	N	Lusk	N	Y	Y		
IDAHO				MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	‡ ‡ ‡	Clark	Y	Y	‡		
Dworsbak	N	Y	N	Symington	‡ Y	Scott	Y	Y	Y		
ILLINOIS				MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	✓ Y	Green	N	Y	Y		
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Murray	‡ ‡ Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y		

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Committee Hearings

- Sept. 7-14 -- ADMINISTERED PRICES IN ANTIBIOTICS, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc.
 Sept. 15 -- DR. LINUS PAULING, naming of petitioners in 1957 to ban nuclear testing, Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subc.

Political Events

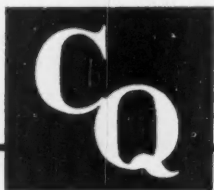
- Sept. 1 -- HAWAII CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY, final filing date.
 Sept. 6 -- NEVADA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- ARIZONA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- MINNESOTA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- NEW HAMPSHIRE CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- UTAH CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- VERMONT CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- WASHINGTON CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 13 -- WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 14 -- GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 16-18 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT VOTERS, 6th annual Constitution Day Convention, La Salle Hotel, Chicago.
 Sept. 19 -- RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Sept. 28 -- RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.
 Oct. 1 -- HAWAII CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY.

Other Events

- Aug. 29-Sept. 1 -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES (AFL-CIO), Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati.
 Aug. 29-Sept. 1 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE EMPLOYEES (AFL-CIO), Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.
 Aug. 29-Sept. 2 -- AMERICAN BAR ASSN., convention, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington.

- Aug. 29-Sept. 10 -- FIFTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS, University of Washington Student Union, Seattle.
 Sept. 6-16 -- INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF MACHINISTS (AFL-CIO), Sheraton Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.
 Sept. 10-14 -- NATIONAL TIRE DEALERS AND RETREADERS ASSN., 40th annual convention, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.
 Sept. 11-16 -- AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, 138th meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, New York.
 Sept. 12 -- TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), convention, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Que.
 Sept. 12-15 -- INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF FIRE CHIEFS, 87th annual conference, War Memorial Auditorium, Rochester, N.Y.
 Sept. 12-16 -- BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.
 Sept. 14-16 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM ASSN., annual meeting, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N.J.
 Sept. 21-25 -- AIR FORCE ASSN., convention and aerospace panorama, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco.
 Sept. 22-23 -- WESTERN STATES WATER AND POWER CONSUMERS CONFERENCE, Northern Hotel, Billings, Mont.
 Sept. 22-23 -- NATIONAL KRAUT PACKERS ASSN., meeting, Hotel Racine, Racine, Wis.
 Sept. 27-28 -- VOTING RIGHTS, Federal Civil Rights Commission, La.
 Sept. 28-30 -- COOPERATIVE LEAGUE, 22nd biennial congress, Sheraton Towers Hotel, Chicago.
 Oct. 6-9 -- FLORIDA CANNERS ASSN., 29th annual convention, Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach.
 Oct. 9-13 -- DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING ASSN., 43rd convention, Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.
 Oct. 15-23 -- NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, 43rd national automobile show, Cobo Hall, Detroit.
 Oct. 17-20 -- AMERICAN LEGION, annual convention, Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami Beach. Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy will speak Oct. 19-20.
 Oct. 19-21 -- NATIONAL PICKLE PACKERS ASSN., annual meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.
 Oct. 24-26 -- GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC., annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

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The Week In Congress

Moving to a Close In an atmosphere of increasing political partisanship, the mood in Congress this week turned sharply toward thoughts of adjournment. Senator Kennedy had difficulty with his "must" program and was reported anxious to take his cause into the country. Like Vice President Nixon, Kennedy was making what political forays he could between voting and debate. Meanwhile, the Republicans, led by President Eisenhower, chided the Democratic majority for failing to get their program, or even that of the Administration, through Congress this year.

Aged Health Care

Both Presidential candidates suffered setbacks in the rush to enact a health-aid bill for the aged. The Nixon-backed plan would have given recipients in participating states a choice between short-term benefits, long-term benefits or subsidies for private insurance protection to be financed by federal and state grants. The Kennedy-backed plan would have provided uniform hospitalization and other benefits to all social security retirees. It would have been financed by an increase in the O.A.S.I. tax. The compromise that was passed by the Senate set out a moderate plan by building on state public assistance programs. (Page 1477)

Foreign Aid Money

The Senate took a big step toward adjournment Aug. 24 when it passed a \$4-billion Mutual Security appropriations bill. Next stop for this "must" legislation is a Senate-House conference committee which is faced with the task of compromising the differences between the Senate bill and the version passed by the House in June. The Senate, by giving the President just about everything he asked for, topped the House appropriation by almost \$400 million despite an indictment of foreign aid by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.). (Page 1479)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Lead-Zinc, Latin American Aid, Contingency Fund, Social Security, page 1499. Social Security, page 1504.

HOUSE: Propaganda Labelling, Port Authority and Puerto Rican Contempt Citations, Guam Agriculture Advice, Merchant Marine Academy Faculty, page 1500. U.S. Citizens Commission to NATO, page 1502.

Senate Leadership

A Congressional Quarterly poll of Democratic Senators shows Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to be the overwhelming choice for Majority Leader if Lyndon B. Johnson is elected Vice President. Mansfield was first choice of 15 of the 22 Senators responding to a CQ questionnaire. At the same time, it was reported that Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and Johnson both favor Mansfield for the leadership post if the national Democratic ticket wins in November. (Page 1496.)

Politics and Primaries

President Eisenhower announced he would make a limited number of exclusively political appearances during the fall campaign.... Ambassador Lodge announced he would leave his U.N. post Sept. 3 to campaign for the Vice Presidency.... Nixon banned his campaign staff from discussing the "religious issue" either as part of the campaign or informally.... Congressional Quarterly lists added starters in Congressional races in Alaska, Connecticut, Iowa and Oklahoma.... Nevada will hold a primary comprising a single race for the GOP At Large House nomination, Sept. 6.... African student "airlift" became a campaign issue. (Page 1496)

Coal vs. Oil

Voters in three coal-producing states are watching hopefully to see what Congress does on a proposal to establish a national fuels policy. The three states, each of which could go either way in November, are Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia. The coal industry has been pushing hard for legislation to set up a 16-man joint Congressional committee to study the need for a fuels policy, but action this session is unlikely. One of the reasons is the firm opposition of the influential oil and gas lobby. (Page 1490)

